THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,504—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	INDIA	8000
9th "	SALSETTE	6000		
16th "	ARABIA	3200	MOLDAVIA	10000
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	3200		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
"	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or 525	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5000	21st December 1911.

Fare to Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4 580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	30th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	1st Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Coromandel, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

29th November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Gaionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Buildings Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. 1911
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368 A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	6124 R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	22nd " "
Circassia	6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106 Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Cuttaggan,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Shawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.
of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOX'XMASSEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

CLARKES' B. 47. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mrs. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that the ELEPHANTA CAVES and the APPROACH ROADS to the same will be CLOSED to the public on TUESDAY, the 5th Proximo, owing to the intended visit to the Caves on that date, of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS and SUITE.

E. M. PROES, A.M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, PETROL will not be accepted for DESPATCH to DELHI MAIN STATION, but can be booked to Delhi Sadr, Delhi Subzimundi or Delhi Serai Rohilla.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd, 7th and 12th proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22-30 on the 27th November, 1911 and arriving Delhi on the 29th idem and following days will run direct to Kingsway Station on the Durbar Railway instead of to Delhi Main as at present.

2. Similarly, the Coronation Express leaving Delhi, on the 29th November, 1911, will leave from Kingsway Station on the Delhi Durbar Railway and not from Delhi Main.

3. Passengers for Imperial and Provincial, Army and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Azadpur Station on Delhi Durbar Railway.

4. Passengers to and from Delhi Main will not be booked by this train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOUR ON THE NIGHTS of the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, TO VIEW the ILLUMINATION of the FLEET, the City, and the display of Fireworks.

Steamer leaves Mody Bunder, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.) returning at midnight.

FARE :—Rs. 2 per Passenger.

Seats should be booked beforehand at the Company's Mody Bunder Booking Office, Kandewadi Booking Office, and at Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co's Office, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th Nov.. 1911.

AUSTRALIAN CHAFF.

A QUANTITY of FRESH AUSTRALIAN OATEN CHAFF now available FOR SALE. Price Four Rupees per bag of about ninety pounds, delivered free in Bombay.

Apply—

R. G. BALDOCK LIMITED,
BYCULLA.

THE HISTORY OF THE KUTB MINAR (DELHI).

A Research WORK giving a complete, concise and interesting account of this magnificent Minar of the world. The first and the only book of its kind ever published by—

RUSTOMJI N. MUNSHI.

Dedicated to H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

Price Re. 1-8. At A. J. COMBRIDGE, & Co., and other Book-Sellers.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Buildings,
Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the APOLLO BANDAR will be RESERVED, for PUBLIC PURPOSES, from the time the Royal Ship "Medina," is signalled, on the 2nd December, until 11 p. m. on the 5th December, 1911.

This Order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the Sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY of the best quality, for the above-named Hospital, will be received by the Undersigned, between 3 and 5 P. M. daily till MONDAY, the 18th December 1911. For particulars and conditions of the contract, apply to—

MANECKSHAW D. DOCTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Apollo House, 32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24th November, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST STEAM LAUNCH "WITCH," FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, upto 1-0 P.M. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 20th December, 1911, for the purchase of Steam Launch "WITCH," of the following description:—

Length 33'-3", beam 7-0", depth from keel to deck 3'-9" fitted with a vertical direct acting engine 7" diameter cylinder by 8" stroke.

A new Boiler by Messrs. Vauxhall Engineering Co., London, was fitted in 1908. The hull was thoroughly overhauled and new yellow metal put on in 1910. The Launch has been surveyed annually by the Government Surveyor and kept in good working condition.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Ballard Road, 28th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. CHHOTALAL MULCHAND, Proprietor of the "Gaiety Theatre," the public are hereby WARNED against ENTERING THE TERRACES, on the 2nd floor, of our clients above property a portion of one of which Terraces has been given on lease by our client to Mr. L. P. M. Gomes, Photographer for erecting a Photographic Studio.

Any one entering the said Terraces without our clients written consent for viewing the Imperial Procession will be treated as trespassers and dealt with as such.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1911.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION is hereby given that all available SEATS in the AMPHITHEATRE, on the Apollo Bandar, on the 2nd proximo, have now been allotted.

Holders of cards of admission to the Amphitheatre on the date in question, who do not intend to use them, are requested to be so good as to return their Cards to the Undersigned with the least possible delay in order that they may be issued to some of the many persons whose applications have been refused for want of pace.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

NOTICE.

THE DECORATION COMMITTEE of the ROYAL VISIT FUND, have a certain quantity of FESTOONS in hand, over the amount required by them which they are willing to dispose of at very moderate prices. They can be seen on application to the undersigned.

J. M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Offices.

23rd November, 1911.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI :—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2		
Third Class ...	8 12	Second Class ...	62 14

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10	First Horse ...	161 7
Each additional horse	53 13	Each additional horse	80 12
One Carriage ...	161 7	One Carriage ...	242 3
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3		
One Motor Car ...	242 3	One Motor Car....	363 4
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11		

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus.	D.....14 30	Victoria Terminus.	D.....22 30
Delhi (2nd day)	A.....20 30	Delhi (3rd day)	A..... 8 20

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 30th August, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	PRICE. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 115 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 12 (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna a tin charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager :

MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

CHOWPATY.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

HAMLET

THE GREAT EVENT

OF THE SEASON

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

presents

the famous LONDON

ACTOR-MANAGER

MATHESON LANG

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITTON

IN

HAMLET

The entire production will be presented complete in every detail of Scenery, costumes, and effects as played by Mr. Lang and Miss Britton at the Lyceum Theatre, London and witnessed by upwards of 32,000 people weekly.

LONDON'S LATEST AND GREATEST HAMLET

The last great production in London of this sublime tragedy, was that staged by Mr. MATHESON LANG in conjunction with the late Ernest Carpenter at the Lyceum Theatre in March 1910.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

For the first time in India

JEROME K. JEROME'S

WONDERFUL PLAY.

THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK

The Stranger... Mr. MATHESON LANG

The Slavey ... Miss HUTIN BRITTON

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Doors open at 8-30.

Commences at 9-30.

Plan of Seats at S. ROSE & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Specially prepared for the use of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Most on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System. A Dose of these Pills may be administered to the most delicate female without the slightest fear of any ill effects. Their occasional use will ensure to every Lady Good Health and Long Life.

MARTIN'S PILLS CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
POSITIVELY.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS! 3 LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS!!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

THE

ALLAN WILKIE

LONDON REPERTORY, COY.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, at 4 P. M.

LAST! LAST! MATINEE LAST!! LAST!!

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Shakespeare's Tragedy.

"ROMEO & JULIET"
Children Half Price.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29TH, at 9-30 P. M.
The Great Tragic Drama.

"THE BELLS."

Followed by the Famous Comedy.

"CRAMOND BRIG."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 30TH
Shakespeare's Roman Tragedy

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

The famous Romantic Drama,

"THE CARDINAL."

By Louis N. Parker, from the St. James's Theatre, London.

Prices as Usual. Plan at Soundy's.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR NEW SUCCESSES.

"THE HIGH TIDE."

"THE COWBOY'S ADVENTURES"

&c., &c., &c., &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND : THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS,
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz :—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

TO LET, or for sale, in Kasauli a FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to Box No. 416, care of this Paper.

SEATS FOR THE CORONATION.—Prominent situation at Apollo Bunder, next to Watsons Annexe. Plans being prepared. Seats Reserved after 20th November. Apply M. H. ESSACK and Co. Apollo Bunder.

WANTED SMART NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, G. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 8, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes —
9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) unpreserving injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatments directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA-AND-POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY 29TH NOVEMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram's, Jewellers' shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens an invoice of bent wood furniture such as revolving, rocking, open and light chairs, piano stool etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Sorabji Nassarwanji Ghandhi under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated 6th July, 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart called or known by the name of Bhendy Bunder with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling houses and bungalows now standing thereon situate at Modi in Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 579 and 142 and New No. 2516 and New Survey No. 1-110 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 5776 (1) and 5776 (2) and Street No. 252 and 252A respectively and bounded as follows : That is to say on or to wards the East by the mire and beyond that the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway on or towards the West and North by the Oart of Pandurang Vithoba and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their Office, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As Saturday, the 2nd proximo, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 1-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms.

About 18 horses from the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry Secunderabad.

Most of the horses are sound and in good condition and are trained to harness.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds :	Plot No.	Area sq. yds
73	363 "	19	474 "
74	345 "	22	282 "
12	352 "	30	561 "
17	565 "	64	915 "
18	496 "	65	957 "

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and mahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22, at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Dnaba Street.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For farther particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for consultuents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Rangoon, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Puket, Saigon (French P. M. R.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States.), Seremban (F. M. States.), Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya, Belgium, Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAI

TO-DAY

At 6-30 p. m.—the opening of the City of Pleasure and Entertainment Exhibition of

OLD BOMBAY

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST DAY.

Opening Ceremony by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Garden Party in Stadium.

Music by 4 Bands—

H. E. the Governor's Band.

Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Indian Music by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Carnatic Band.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Volunteer Band.

General Amusements :—

House of Nonsense. Joy Wheel.

Cinematograph. Circling Wave.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

THEATRE Bohemian Concert Human Gramophone.

In the Stadium

GRAND ILLUMINATION Of the Grounds.

GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS.

ADMISSION Re. 1.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 9-16	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	1-4	
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	61 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	25 2-3		1-3
Bar silver in New York ...	55 3-4		3-3
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-20 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45		1 1-2
do. do. New York...	4-66 5-3		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 331-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.

Result of Tenders for £1,500,000—12 months Indian Bills —

Total amount applied for £5,890,000.

Tenders at £96-18-11 will receive about 92 per cent, above in full.

Average rate £3-0-7.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier, fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet.
Best Indian ... .
Manchester ... Steady with little doing
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 ,,
Imports ... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5-13—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4-93	4-89	4-93	4-91	4-93
—09	—03	—08	—09	—03
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	
4-95	4-97	4-99	5-01	
—03	—03	—03	—09	

New Orleans 10 a. m. Dec. 9-03, March 8-95.

New York noon call Dec. 9-00, March 9-05

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	73,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	71,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	43,000
Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9-30—10
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-22—04	Declined on unfavourable cables and on Southern selling in the local market.
Futures—Month of March 9-13—01	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 8 96—10
Do. do March ... 9-02—10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. 37 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... .
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.— .....
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... .
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.— .....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...46 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66+1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 4 1-4
Nov. Dec.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 70 1-2+3-4	
Yellow Metal	d 6 3-16+1-8	
Standard Copper G M B	£59 1-4+3-16	

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ...12s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...19 6 3-4—1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Dull, and quotations nominal.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...16-1—2 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull, slow demand, little doing.
BAR & similar Crystals C & F India ...21-6 unchgd
Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Market remains extremely quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market. Nothing doing, prices unchgd.

ARRIVALS—

Reichenfels, Iskara, and Chesapeake.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 boxes Sovs..	15,00,000	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
1 box Gold Bullion	76,800	Perth	do
10 boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Freemantle	National Bank
20 do do	15,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 box Gold Bullion	12,816	Durban	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th & 26th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	22	26,444
B B and C I Railway ...	33	39,219

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s4 1-16d T. T. and Demand and 1s4 9-32 for 3d months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank wire at our quotation. Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...170 3-4 to 171
Do. do Marks	...130 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137
Shanghai ,,	...131
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the 30th November Settlement. During the day prices have given way 1 to 2 annas and closed as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96	3 0
1st Settlement	,, 96	3 0
2nd Settlement	,, 96	1 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 3-16 lower for ready at 25 11-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 25 3-8. New York was 3-8 down at 55 3-4. The local market opened easier and closes as under. A small business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23 15 6
Australian ,, ...	,,	23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	,,	64 6 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	64 7 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	64 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened quiet with prices a little easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 250. During the day exporters have been sellers and the market closes easier quotations at 6 p.m, being as under. A moderate business has been done.

Here and there rain is reported from up-country, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in the weather conditions.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 248 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat ,,	252	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ... ... ,,	250	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal ... ... ,,	248	,,
Fine MG Dhamangaon-Pulgaon ,,	247	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ,,	245	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ... ,,	236	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,,	230	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ,,	247	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ... ... ,,	240	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ,,	223	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... ...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 18,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4-89	4-88	4-89	4-90
—01	—01	—01	—01
Mar.-April.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**
4-92	4-94	4-96	4-98	5-00
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firmer better enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 12	0 B.T.
April-May ...	,, 10 4	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 8 2	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	,, 8 13	0 ,,
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	,, 8 1	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs. 58	8 0
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	,, 56	8 0
Black Kutni ...	,, 47	8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	,, 52	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 10	0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5	0 B.T.
Apl-May ...	,, 35 8	0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop ...	Rs 26	0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 12	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 4 14	0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 5 3	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,375
David	415
Kohinoor	745
Maroobi Petit	2,682 1-2
Standard	1,152 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	1,227 1-2

PRESS.

New Mofussil 770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord.	281 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,215

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley 502 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,334 bales
Wheat	6,167 cwts.
Linseed	981 ,,
Rapeseed	221 ,,
Gingellyseed	10,914 ,,
Poppyseed	204 ,,
Groundnuts	2,566 ,,
Castorseed	649 ,,
Rice	3,403 ,,
Myrabollams	244 ,,
Cottonseed	27,645 ,,
Mowraseed	217 ,,
Gram	3,384 ,,
Jowari	2,491 ,,
Maize	3,722 ,,

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The storm in the Arabian Sea, which now lies about three hundred and eighty miles west of Bombay, is moving in a north-easterly direction. At so great a distance, observatories on the north of the Bombay coast do not afford very exact information as to the position and vicinity, but it appears probable that the storm-centre will cross the Kathiawar coast to-morrow, most likely in the afternoon. A few light scattered falls of rain have occurred in Burma, Deltaic Bengal and round the coast of the Peninsula. Elsewhere, the weather has been dry. The weather remains settled in Persia. The forecast shows that rain will probably begin in Gujarat, and on the north Konkan coast within the next thirty-six hours. A scattered fall will continue along the east coast of the Peninsula.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm Signal.—Storm now 380 miles west Bombay moving north-east. May reach Kathiawar Coast to-morrow afternoon. Replace warning signal by great danger signal, No 2.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28th OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during day is below the average in the south-east Punjab; night temperature is also lower than usual in the north-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most places; night temperature is also lower than usual at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and clear in Sind. The air has become damper in lower Sind, but contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Maximum temperature is below the average in Rajputana; the minimum is also in defect at Karachi and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal or in defect; night temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar Para and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti records 0·31" of rain. Skies have clouded in the extreme east, but continue moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at most places; night temperature is considerably higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·14" and Karwar 0·61" of rain. Skies still remain heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature during day continues below the average; night temperature is in large excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is considerably damper. Maximum temperature is above the average at Nizamabad and Bijapur, below at Malegaon and equal to it in other places; the minimum continues much higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the south Konkan, but no precipitation has been reported from Gujarat and Kathiawar. The storm in the Arabian Sea appears to have moved north-westwards towards Kathiawar and south Gujarat, where pressure still continues relatively low. Moderate to heavy cloud prevails over the greater portion of central India and also on the Konkan coast.

Local showers are likely in Central India and in the Konkan. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and in the Bombay Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat," December 1.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" on the 1st December, at 6 p.m. Passengers will be landed at the Prince's Dock, near Dock Wall.

Amstutz, Mr
Anderson, Mr Mrs and child
Abte Favrat, Mr
Baboult, Mr
Bernt, Mr W
Buck, Mrs
Bailly, Mr L
Bryant Mr Beadon
Bryant, Mrs Beadon and nurse
Billimoria, Mr
Begg, Mr
Countess, de Mowille
Cartland, Miss
Chalmers, Miss
Carseley, Major
Chalmers, Mr and Mrs
Dufour, General and Mrs
David, Mrs and child
Deprimose, Mr
Demaris, Mr
Downing, Mr S
Donning, Mr G O
Erikson, Rev
Franoklin, Rev A P
Franklin, Mr
Ganter, Mrs and child
Godson, Mrs
Goldigore, Mrs
Gordon, Mrs and Hamilton
Hannah, Mr
Jellette, Mr
Johnson, Mr W
Jean, Mr
Judd, Mr
Higgett, Mr and Mrs
Kaufman, Mr
Khedar, Dr and Mrs
Kata, Mr
Kheakar, Mr and Mrs
Lemzen, Mr
Nielson, Mr
Maddeus, Mrs
Mohan Lall, Mr
Matter, Mr
Maunn, Mr
Simss, Miss
Pratapp, Mr
Pepperpion, Miss
Pithawalla, Mr
Phillips, Mr B
Ray, Mrs and Miss
Rasdon, Mr
Richhall, Mr
Rennick, Col
Reverend, Fathers four
Raymond, Mrs
Riakh, Mr J
Ripoll, Mr and Mrs
Sellers, Mr
Simon, Mr
Scott, Mr D
Shaw, Mr Mark
Seeta Ram, Mr
Sleep, Mr Mrs child and baby
Som, Mr
Trickson, Rev
Tomkyns, Mr and Mrs
Temple, Mr
Tata, Mrs
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Thomas, Miss
Williame, Mrs
Williame, Mrs
Watson, Mrs and baby
Williams, Mr Mrs stuart and child
Welck, General
Wagee, Mr B
Watson, Miss
Wilson, Mr and Mrs

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BYRON—November 19, at Strathern, Coonoor, George Rochfort Byron, Esq., late 65th Manchester Regiment, and Madras Railway Co. aged 79 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of "Old Bombay" Exhibition, 6-30 p.m.

Public Lecture by Prof. George W. Knox, D. D., LL.D., on "The Philosophy of Religion, and the Teaching of Jesus," Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, 6-15 p. m.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Company, Royal Opera House, "Hamlet," 9-30 p.m.

Allan Wilkie Company, The 'Bells" followed by "Cramond Brig." Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—New successes, "The High Tide," "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Discontinue a bad business connection at once."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 17th November, left Aden at 7 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J.P. Orr, I. C. S., presiding. The Board transacted some routine work, and adjourned.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 29th November 1911, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The paper to be read is "Savantvadi Village, Gods and Ghosts," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., L.L.B. Members and friends are invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The Committee transacted business of a formal nature adjourned consideration of the budget till Monday.

NEW SCHOOL FOR BANDRA.—In St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, the Bishop of Damaun, will, on Thursday, the 30th instant, the feast day of St. Andrew, the Apostle, hold First Holy Communion and Confirmation services at 7-30, a. m. (S. T.); after the services there will be also blessing of the Foundation Stone of the New Parish School building. On Sunday, the 3rd proximo, the feast will be celebrated with Solemn High Mass and Sermon at 9 o'clock, preceded by Vespers on Saturday at 7. p. m. The other masses on Thursday will be at 5-30, 6, 6-30 and 7; and on Sunday at 5-30. 6, 6-30, 7 and 8 o'clock.

A MISSED TIN TRUNK.—A coolie, named Hurri Behrn, handed over a locked tin trunk and a bundle of bedding at the Girgaum Police chowkie on Monday. He stated that a Hindu engaged him at the Carnac Bunder to take the things with him to Mughbat Lane. He missed the Hindu in the crowd near the Crawford Market. The trunk was opened in the presence of a punch, when it was found to contain bottles of drugs, books, currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 787, ten small pearls, a gold earring set with pearls and clothing. The articles have been taken possession of by the police.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	The Coronation Delhi Durbar ..... Major G. B. Sanford
Valse	Regrets ..... Rodolphe Berger
Selection ...	Reminiscences of Ireland ..... F. Godfrey
Patrol	The Guards ..... A. Williams
Song ...	If I Built a world for you ..... L. Lehmann
Morceau ...	Les Cloches de St Ettenne ..... S. Douglas
Polacca ...	Picaroon ..... T. Green
Cake Walk Hello	Lawrence Vale

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volrs. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Militaire ..... Gounod
Overture	Morning Noon and Night ..... Suppe
Valse Lente ...	Amoureuse ..... Berger
Suite	Ballet Egyptian ..... Luigini
Duette	I would that my love... Mendelssohn
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Two Step	Dreams of Ragtime ... Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Sonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Giojoso ..... Ord, Hume
Overture ...	La Reine dun Jour ... Adam
a Song (Contest Solo) ...	Mifanwy ..... Forster
b Gavotte (Bell Solo)	The Chimes ..... Ord. Hume
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of All Nations ..... Godfrey
Valse	The Old Belfry ..... B. Pheips
Selection	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Galop	The Champagne ..... Schubel

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's extra steamer "Moloja" Captain G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from London brought 250 passengers. Among them were the following distinguished passengers:—His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Her Grace Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, the Marchioness of Bute, the most Hon. the Marequis of Bute, Rt. Hon. Earl and Countess of Cossillis, the Duchess of Bojano, Viscountess Frank fort, Sir John Forsey, Kt., Comte de Madre, Hon. Kathleen de Montmorency, Hon. Sybil Fellowes, Hon. Mrs. Filzroy, the Rt. Hon. Lord Gerard, and Lady Gerard, Sir Home Gordon, Bart., Lady Gordon, Hon. Mrs. Greenell, Lady Brooklehurst, Hon. Arthur Brodrick, the Viscount Iveagh, K.P., G.C., V.O., F.R.S., H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Cora Countess of Strafford, Col. Wm. Kenyon-Mitford, C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Hon. Mrs. W. Lawson, the Rt. Hon. Lord Leigh, P.C., M.A., D.L., Lady Llangattock, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Londesborough, Countess of Londesborough, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mar and Keelie, Countess of Mar and Keelie, Sir Alexander and Lady McRobert, Lord Charles Montagu, Baron Nugent, Baroness Nugent, Rt. Hon. G. W. Palmer, and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart., D.L., Hon. Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Trollope, Lady Evelyn Ward, Hon. Lilah Wingfield, Raja Ramchand Ali Khan, and Dhakal Singh Thakur.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

BANK OF INDIA'S APPLICATION.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the petition of the Bank of India, Limited, in which the petitioners prayed that powers may be extended to them for making advances on the securities of shares and immovable properties.

Mr. Robertson appeared for the petitioners and said that the shareholders had consented to the powers asked for, and notices had been given to the creditors, but none of them appeared to oppose the application.

His Lordship granted the order prayed for.

SUIT ON TWO RECEIPTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed of the suit brought by Kaniyalal Khandalwal against Brijmohan Shedmal, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 5,000 advanced on two receipts. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff, proved his case, and said that since the filing of the suit the plaintiff had received Rs. 1,500 from the defendant.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 3,500 with interest and costs.

CHEATING BY FORGED LETTERS.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday. Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Dinshawji Hormusji of cheating and attempts to cheat and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years and a half.

The accused was charged with deceiving one, Bai Jhaver, by means of forged letters and inducing her to pay Rs. 23 to him and with attempts to cheat the same woman on two occasions.

The accused it appeared, made the acquaintance of the complainant's husband in jail and there got certain necessary information. Then, by means of certain letters, in which it was stated that the complainant's husband was ill, got the money from her for the necessary treatment and food.

His defence was that the Rs. 23 had been paid to him in part satisfaction of a debt due from the complainant's husband.

The Sessions Judge convicted him and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dimissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case was resumed, in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Mr. Abdoola Khaki Readymoney with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of bracelets. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Velinker, barrister-at-law, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Indian Specie Bank.

Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed, examined by Mr. Godinho, said he had known the accused for the last nine or ten years and the complainant for three years. The accused pledged a pair of bracelets with him on the 5th of October, 1907, for Rs. 5,000. He came to witness's father and told him he wanted Rs. 5,000 very badly. He was told that he already owed a great deal to him, but that he could get an advance if he pledged some ornaments. The accused came the next day with the pair of bracelets and witness's father advanced him Rs. 5,000. Once the accused took away the ornaments to show them to somebody, and returned them after two or three days. These bracelets were produced in a Police Court case between the accused and the witness, and the former then said that they were not the identical bracelets he had pledged with the latter. The bracelets were also produced in a High Court case, previous to the Police Court case.

Devaid Dadal deposed to having seen the pair of bracelets at the complainant's place about six or seven years ago.

The accused stated it was a trumped-up case and that there was not a tithe of evidence to show that he had committed the offence.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said he had nothing to do with the case between the complainant and the Indian Specie Bank, except that he made a statement before a solicitor. On that occasion he told what he knew to the complainant who then translated it to the solicitor. He believed the statement was not read over to him, and he denied having made several of the statements in it. He had not seen the bracelets, shown him now, with Abdul Hussein, but had seen them with Noor Mahomed. He could not say if they were pledged by the complainant with the Bank. He had not pledged them with the father of Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed. He had pledged a bracelet with him in 1907, but that was his own bracelet. He sold it to Noor Mahomed. The bracelet now shown him was given him by Noor Mahomed in 1909 for auction sale. It remained with him for about twenty days after which it was returned to Noor Mahomed as it did not fetch the reserve price. Noor Mahomed then gave it to another auctioneer.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till December 1.

MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

One has to consider at this time of the year what sort of Christmas Cards to send to friends at home. Messrs. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadows Street, devoted special attention to this matter and every year produce attractive designs of Christmas Cards with photographs of Indian pictures. This year they have beaten their previous record. In anticipation of the Royal visit and the importance now attached to Delhi they have produced a series of Christmas Cards with Delhi and Agra views, noticeable among these being the Dewani Khas and the Zenana in the Fort. Among the views of Bombay they have two views rarely obtainable and those are panorama views one of the Yacht Club Chambers, Greens Restaurant, and the Taj Mahal Hotel, the other of the Victoria Terminus and the Municipal offices. Another card shews the New General Post Office, that immense structure in Fort Street. A very pretty card is an artistic rendering of the close of day as viewed near Back Bay entitled "Evening at Colaba." Leaving Bombay one comes to views of Matheran, Poona and Mahableshvar. Some of the scenery among the Mills is very artistic and give people an idea of the places in which the hard worked officials gets well deserved rest during his holidays. One of the most appropriate sketch is "Christmas Cheer" depicted, a Puttawala carrying on his head a tray full of the usual Indian Christmas Presents of Cake, fruit and flowers such as one meets with many of these on a Christmas morning. Some very attractive sketches are reproduced of Hindu women shewing them from different points of view. These sketches are entitled allegorically "Diligence" "Industry" "the Coy Maid" "Impudence" etc. The simple "Dairy Deary" is not forgotten, nor are our Indian servants 13 in all rather too many for a small household as also a "Group of Indian Villagers." In Bombay the nationality which strikes a foreigner at first sight is the fashionable Parsi lady and here in this series is a typical drawing of a Parsi Belle. A group of Gujerati women bathing at the Sea-side part of some ceremony is the subject of another card. Indian Architecture is represented also and among the famous caves appear Ellora Elephants, Karli and others, shewing those curious cuttings and carvings one seldom forgets after a first visit.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramsarup Makanlal, a broker of Messrs Gopiram Bhagiram and Company of Kalbadevi, reports that he went to the Bank of India on Monday with four currency notes for Rs. 1,000, and when he put his hand into his pocket to take them out he found all the notes missing.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease is a pain like a stab in the back. Others are: Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the loins, lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, uric acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inflammation of the bladder, weakness and drowsiness, impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in the same way. No patient has ALL the symptoms, but EVERY patient has some of them. If, however, you have ANY trace of kidney and bladder weakness, your trouble may already have reached a more serious stage than you think. The kidneys may be breaking down, and the bladder may suddenly lose control of the water.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Doan's Blackache Kidney Pills cure disease by cleansing the urinary system, keeping the bladder active and helping the kidneys to throw off the excess uric acid and other poisons that cause the above symptoms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the CAUSE of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like a stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Road, Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were painful bladder disorders, too, and the water contained

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain J G Kilner, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Farringford, 2,378 tons, Captain W Scroggie, will sail to-day for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 3,557 tons, Captain R Franziers, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York via Karachi, with a general cargo and kerosene oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,424 tons, Captain P Macpherson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt James....D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox.....Comdr Tancred.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Harvey.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr Lock.....Troopship
R I M S Minto.....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 28.

Abosso .....2709 Wilson.....W & A G & Co
Baron Ardlossan.....2774 Reid.....K Nixon & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews .....W & A G & Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Elsmoor .....2390 Evans .....
Gutenfels .....3557 Franziers.....W & A G & Co
Fairley .....2766 Samson.....K Nixon & Co
Malda.....1250 Bamber.....M M & Co
Mofeja .....5781 Wilson.....P & O Co
Palitana.....1933 Kilner.....Gulf .....M M & Co
Santhia.....3353 Seddon.....Calcutta ...M M & Co
Tarilla .....4191 Cane .....M M & Co
Wardha .....2652 Cammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	3805	Shearer...	...		J Finlay & Co
B City of Lahore	4424	Macpherson	K'chi		K Nixon &Co
D&E Arcadia.	3713	Barcham	London		P & O Co
K Westward Ho	2316	Carter	...		J Mackintosh & Co
Kinross	2252	Dracup	Dunkirk		T Morrison & Co
L Nellos	737	Cadon	Jeddah		A S N Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	6-12	P & O Co
O Abbotsford	2351	Shalton	Liverpool	4-12	
P Schanzfels	3353	Stossbies			Hamburg
Q Galles	555	Wratt			W & A Graham & Co Repairing
U Carunna	2482	Creckney			J Mackintosh & Co New York I-14 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	...		W & A Graham & Co
3 Epsom	2790	Craigs	Antwerp	4-12	W & J & Co
4 Farringford	2378	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co
5 Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	30-11	M M & Co
6 Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
7 Africa	2565	Seberick			A L S Co
8 Markgraf	3758	Isle	Zanzibar	30-11	A Strandes & Co
9 Chaeda	3937	Tiecant	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Sumers	London	2-12	P & Co
14 Dumra	762	Morison	Basreh		M M & Co
15 Levanzo	2231	Mattina			Rubattino Line
16 Orsiolo	2349	Chiesa	Venice		S N & Co

North Jelly End.

Tremeadow .....2335 Pelham....London ...25-11 R Bros

M W D D

Khosrou .....3410 Hannah.....B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....B'ngar ..29-11 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ..... 524 Ahmed...Repairing ...Bo S N Co
Saraswati..... 443 Boram .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Gutenfels	Frangiers	N York, Nov 28
28	Moloja	Weston	London, Nov 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Tremeadow.....	Pelham	London, &c
	Santhia	Seddon	Rangoon.
	Levanza	Mattina.....	Genoa
	Palitana	McDiarmid...	Basreh
	Umballa	Kilner	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Farringford, Scroggie, for Liverpool.
„ City of Lahore, Macpherson, for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Koenig left Beira, for Bombay, on the morning of Nov 28.

DAILY EXPORTS, NOV. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—164 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 25 bales wool, M. Joosab; 26 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co; 48 cwts cotton seed oil; 16 cwts groundnut, A. Moritz and Co; 250 bales cottonfy and waste, C. Peraj and Co; 33 bales wool, R. M. Kooka; 60 bales wool, T. Tejpall; 24 bales wool, N. Goculdass; 50 bales wool, W. G. A. Graham and Co; 200 bales wool, B. Harabhani; 9 bales wool, M. Balia; 65 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts oilcake Glades and Co; 20 cwts Kajoo Kernels, R. Damjee and Co; 153 cwts gum. S. Arjam.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—32 bales skins, V. Esmail and Co; 7 bales skins, W. G. A. Graham and Co; 3 cwts dry chillies, H. Pragjee; 8 cwts horns, E. Sewjee and Co; 15 bales skins, H. A. pOomer; 38 bales skins A. E. H. Mahomed; 75 lbs Tortoise shell E. Mohomed and Co; 30 cwts bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 26 cwts fishmaws, E. Mobdina; 23 cases bristles, J. A. Begbee and Co; 50 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunna s—3,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 2,030 cwts castorseed, G Bhima.

Egypt s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Epsom s—9,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Westward Ho s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 975 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinross s—100 cwts cashewnuts, E Juwandas and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,003 cwts mustardseed, A Bluscheck and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Kimjee; 57 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chaeda s—55 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 500 tons manganesee ore, K Nixon and Co; 105 cwts gum. S Cooverjee and Co; 4,000 cwts teaseed, K Deuchand and Co.
Westward Ho s—500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schanzfels s—27 casks skins Con's Shipping agency, Ld; 55 bales cottonfy, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts bonesinews, Croft. Mody and Co; 600 bales cottonfy, W. Wolf and Sons; 210 cwts kang, and 400 cwts nigerseed, M. Chapsey.

FOR BREMEN.

Schanzfels s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Deochand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—8,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 4 pots essence of andropan, Banir and Krausey.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Corunna s—500 tons manganese ore, R. A. Wellis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—58 bales cotton, Rally Bros; 410 bales cotton Valkart Bros; 80 cwts fennel seed, P. Jethabhai; 9 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Rajaram and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—11 pots essence oil A Abdoolrahim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 330 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Cevanha s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 18 chests opium, D Kundunmul; 104 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 120 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL VISIT.

NOTICE.

NO COUNTRY CRAFT of any kind will be permitted to Pass the Naval and Police Cordon, around the S. S. "Medina," between the 2nd and 5th December, both days inclusive, without a Pass, signed by the Commissioner of Police. Persons desiring to approach the S. S. "Medina" in country craft on bona-fide business should therefore apply for a pass at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, and should be prepared to give for insertion in the Pass the following particulars:—

Name of Tindal,
Boat Number,
Number of Crew,
Nature of Cargo, and
Business.

All Boats are liable to be searched on reaching the Naval and Police Cordon.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1911.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LANG and HOLLOWAY regret to say that they will be unable to play the

MATINEE ON THURSDAY

as the strain of constant change of play in a tropical climate renders it impossible for Miss Hutin Britton to undertake the arduous part of "Portia" in the afternoon.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

will be reserved for the return visit, which is now being arranged owing to the great success of the present season.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that during the ROYAL VISIT to Bombay the following ROADS will be temporarily RESERVED, for public purposes on the days and from the hours mentioned :—

ARRIVAL.

December 2nd. From 2 P.M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road,
Cruickshank Road,
Kalbadevi Road,
Parel Road,
Sandhurst Road,
Queen's Road to B. B. & C. I. Offices,
Church Gate Street,
Mayo Road,
Lansdowne Road,
Strand Road,
Nowroji Furdoonji Road,
Merewether Road,
Mandlik Road,
Ormiston Road,
Barrow Road,
Henry Road.

LUNCH AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

December 3rd. From 12-30 P.M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Mayo Road,
Church Gate Street,
Queen's Road,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Chowpatty,
Walkeshwar Road to,
Government House Lower Gate.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

December 3rd. From 4 P. M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Church Gate Street as far as Elphinstone Circle and all side Streets round Cathedral.

VISIT TO CHILDREN'S FETE.

December 4th.

From 6 A. M.—Esplanade Road from Queen's Statue to Money School.

Waudby Road,
Cruickshank Road,

From 8-15 A. M.—Apollo Bander Road,
Mayo Road to Queen's Statue.
Esplanade Road.

DEPARTURE.

December 5th. From 9 P. M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the Police Notification regarding Illuminations it is notified that NO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS will be ILLUMINATED, on the 3rd December, 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1911.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

Apply—
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD. have decided to withdraw the special Tariff of Rates fixed for the Hotel during the KING'S VISIT to INDIA and rooms can now be booked at slightly enhanced rates over the usual tariff.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND. AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Maroks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"* possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 29th Nov., 1911.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

THE unanimous and confident desire for better relations with Germany as the result of Sir Edward Grey's statement is likely to be realised. The veil of diplomatic obscurity has been removed and the tactful and fearless exposition of the British case cannot fail to clear the international atmosphere. But one fact stands out prominently—that for whatever misunderstanding and whatever ill-feeling has been generated Germany, not England, was wholly responsible. All is now said to be quiet at Agadir; there is no danger to German subjects and the cruiser which has been protecting German interests there has heaved up her anchor and returned to home waters. If that cruiser had never gone there—and there was no real necessity for going—the friction of the last few months would have been altogether avoided. Sir Edward Grey's lucid statement as to the conversations between himself and the German ambassador, makes it clear that Great Britain in no way complicated or strove to complicate the negotiations between France and Germany, but when the "Panther" was despatched to Agadir it naturally aroused suspicion and moreover, affecting British interests, it became necessary to indicate that we could not recognise any new arrangements that might be come to without us. Germany was not over communicative and the long periods of silence which followed communications between Sir Edward Grey and Count Metternich were neither re-assuring nor polite. Surely too German diplomacy recognised that the longer the "Panther"—and the "Berlin" which relieved her—remained the more strained relations would become and the more difficult for Britain to ignore her treaty obligations with France; while it is indisputable that German occupation of a closed port would have been detrimental to our commercial interests. It was this feeling which led perhaps to our only mistake—permitting Mr. Lloyd George to make reference to the situation in his Mansion House speech. That however is explained, as for a Cabinet Minister of first rank to make a speech on a formal occasion and to say no word about foreign affairs would have been misleading to public opinion everywhere.

Mr. Lloyd George, however, was the very last man in the Government ranks to have been entrusted with such a delicate task. German comments on the speech would have been milder if any other Minister had delivered it, for as Sir Edward Grey contended, it claimed no pre-eminence, no predominance for us in continental affairs, contained no menace, such as saying "hands off" to anyone anywhere. It did not say there was any particular demand or claim on the part of Germany which were inconsistent with British interests. Its purport was that where British interests were affected we must not be treated as if we were of no account. If the time ever comes when this cannot be said, we shall have ceased to exist, at any rate, as a great Power. All this was very true but it need never have been said and emphatically not in those terms. Still, as Sir Edward Grey observed, the words of the speech were soon forgotten and a sort of legend grew up about it. German comment on it was of a kind which was but natural, yet what necessity there was for making the speech? That part of it referring to Germany might not have appeared had Germany consented to her case being openly stated in the British Parliament and even after that all friction might have been allayed if Sir Edward Grey's ideas had been adopted. "I said," Sir Edward told the House, "that I was likely to be asked in Parliament what was happening at Agadir, and I would like to know whether I might say that German Government had informed me that not a man had been landed. The Ambassador asked me to make no public statement regarding this conversation until he had had time to communicate with his Government. The next day Count Metternich told me that the information which he had given me on the previous day was confidential, Germany could not consent to its being used in Parliament in view of speech of Mr. Lloyd George. He then made me, regarding that speech, a communication which has now been published by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.—a strong criticism of the effect of the speech on the press, rather than upon the substance of speech itself, but it was exceedingly stiff in tone, and I felt it necessary to say that the speech seemed to me to give no cause for complaint." And after the mischief was done Germany still preserved secrecy as Count Metternich's communication shows: "We trust that Sir Edward Grey by our very open and candid communication has gathered the conviction that our pourparlers with France at the moment do not touch British interests. We trust to the Minister's great loyalty, which he has so often shown, that he will find it possible to state this fact in Parliament, without, however, giving details of our confidential communication."

If the communication was friendly all round and especially to ourselves why object to its publication? If it had been public opinion would not have been "mobilised" against Germany. There would have been no cause to accuse the world of an attack of political alcoholism and we should never have doubted that Germany desired an amicable settlement. France, we know, did all along, for the British Government was in regular communication with her throughout. Before Britain had felt it necessary to join hands with France she would have suggested as we were told in Sir Edward Grey's speech that some Power, party to the Algeciras Treaty, would have been induced to propose a conference. So we were really further from war than excited people imagined, the anxiety which existed being caused by the German declaration that she would not be agreeable to a conference. But now Sir Edward Grey is hopeful that his statement will have a a quieting influence and act as a sedative to those who have grown alarmed. It undoubtedly will upon those who desire to be soothed, though men may be many in Germany who will resent Sir Edward's failure to apologise for mistakes he did not commit and plead guilty to offences of which he was innocent. His reproach of Germany, for forgetting it is necessary to do all in its power to prevent natural apprehension may draw forth further recriminations from Anglophobes, but in the minds of all sensible people we imagine Sir Edward will be regarded as having justified the action of his Government and done his utmost to improve our relations with Germany.

THE ARMY'S HORSE SUPPLY.

SOME interesting observations appear in the mail upon that perennial subject, the supply of horses to the British army. The Secretary for War in a recent speech at Birmingham stated that there were horses enough and to spare in Great Britain for all the requirements of the army. This statement is seriously challenged by a correspondent of the *Standard* who declares that in a typical district, it is reported by Army agents that not one-tenth of the number of horses required in the event of mobilisation could possibly be forthcoming. However, this assertion, serious as it is, is not the most interesting portion of the comment passed upon the Minister's statement. The criticisms of War Office rules governing contracts are more piquant still, and if the statements which the *Standard* publishes are true, the British War Office is encouraging farmers and breeders to produce suitable horses of good quality for the benefit mainly of continental armies. It is alleged that War Office rules drive the breeder to sell his horses to foreign Powers, in order that he may maintain his business as a profit-yielding concern. Among breeders the most common complaint is that the Government will not take horses under four years old, whilst buyers from France, Germany, and Austria are constantly in England with offers for three-years-olds. Agents from foreign armies will give from £50 to £60 for the younger animal, whilst the breeder, after spending money on another year's keep, can only get from £30 to £35 at home. This is altogether too great a tax to put on patriotism, and results in the best blood being sent across the seas, whilst the horses which have not satisfied the military experts from the Continent come into the possession of the British Government. The War Office recently introduced a scheme with the object of inducing farmers, by means of premiums and grants, to breed the best type of saddle-horse However any inducement to reserve these horses for the British Army has been, it is complained, omitted and the only result, it would appear, is that the farmer is encouraged to provide a better supply for armies abroad. So much has been written about this subject on both sides and so many alarming reports have been placed before the public, that it is high time that the truth were permitted to be made clear. However like all matters connected with the War Office, the subject is shrouded in mystery. The Foreign Office is not the only Government Department which keeps too many secrets, and now that Sir Edward Grey has been induced to open his mind, will not some enterprising spirits exert some similar pressure on Lord Haldane.

YARN TRADE WITH CHINA.

BOMBAY'S yarn trade with China continues in a very unsatisfactory state at the present moment. Not only business is entirely at a standstill here but in Shanghai conditions are still worse. Not only are there no buyers for yarn there but what dealers have bought to arrive are not in a position to take up, as owing to the disturbances goods cannot be sent into the interior and the failures of many a Chinese Bank and the consequent want of confidence have made the business of financing them a matter of great difficulty. Shippers here have received wire after wire from Shanghai to delay shipments and relieve the situation. Consequently a good deal of yarn is being held back in Bombay. How long these adverse conditions are going to last it is very difficult to say. What exactly is happening in China we do not know; the political atmosphere there is undoubtedly greatly disturbed and though there was a suspension of hostilities for sometime and as per the latest notices we have they have been again resumed, what course matters will take before they finally return to their normal conditions no one can say. Possibly the present state of affairs may continue until the arrival of Sun-yat Seu in China to settle terms. In the meantime the yarn trade with China will remain in this depressed condition. A few days ago it appeared as if the trade was beginning to look up in Hongkong as some dealers came out and began buying as a small scale. But a few hundred bales some satisfied them and they withdrew from the market. Rates are reported to have dropped a good deal for Japanese and Chinese yarns. In the absence of sellers here our rates have been fairly steady. As practically all the mills here have sold largely well ahead there is no necessity for them to press sales and lower rates and therefore our prices are steady. But barring a few purchases by speculators to cover short sales no business is passing. The outlook at the present moment is indeed very gloomy for the trade. If there will be an improvement in the political situation in China before very long matters may adjust themselves more or less satisfactorily. In the meantime the prospect of the industry here remains unchanged and there is no immediate cause for alarm as mills have all sold well ahead and they can wait and calmly watch events for some time, but if they can afford to allow shippers to put off indefinitely taking delivery of the goods bought from them remains to be seen. Within reasonable limits we have no doubt they will meet buyers but if matters are unfortunately prolonged other means must be adopted. Possibly merchants may engage godowns and store twists here instead of shipping to China and accumulating heavy stock there only to depress the markets all the more. In the meantime most of the mills here are working to the utmost and as their sales mostly consist of low counts the output is very heavy. In these circumstances if the situation in China does not soon improve we shall see our yarn trade in a deplorable condition.

"THE UBIQUITOUS SCOT."

THE ubiquity of the Scot has sometimes been held to be a subject for jest, and sometimes as a mark of racial capacity for enterprise. That the latter is the more correct and just view we concede on the evidence adduced in a lecture recently delivered in Edinburgh by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. He dealt with Scottish influence in America, both in the United States and Canada. The part played by Scotsmen in the history and development of Canada, and, indeed, of many of our Overseas possessions, has long been recognized, but it will come to many as a surprise that the Scottish element in that immigration which has practically built up the United States, as we know that country to-day, has been almost as considerable in its influence as it has been in the land over its northern border. Indeed, "it has been credibly reported in social circles in the United States that there is a remarkable craze for anything with Scottish associations and—next of course to the almighty dollar, nothing is more highly valued than the ability to trace descent from a Scottish ancestry." This predilection is not difficult to explain, for, as Mr. Reid pointed out, there is an extraordinary proportion of distinguished men among the immediate descendants of the Scottish emigrants; and eagerness to claim descent from a race which has displayed such virility, and ability in forcing itself into the highest places in most departments of life requires to make no explauator It is the ruggedness, of the Scottish character—which has enabled it to ride over difficulties that have proved sufficient to overwhelm peoples of softer temperament—which wins the Scotsman through; and that ruggedness is one of his greatest assets. It is a pity, sometimes, that the Englishman is unable to develop the characteristic. It has been said that the Scotsman loves difficulty for the love of overcoming it, and delights in competition for the sheer love of proving his ability to defeat it. Whether this statement can be held as true in other parts of the world or not, it is abundantly evident in this land of difficulty and trade rivalry that he can do both, and, what is more, he generally succeeds before his rivals discover that they exist at all.

THE Government of India have decided that concession rates for fodder detailed by the Railway Board shall be extended, with effect from the 20th instant, until further notice, to all consignments of fodder booked to stations in the Sholapur, Satara and Nasik districts of the Bombay Presidency.

IT is stated that the rumours which have been circulated in several English and Indian papers that the Amir of Kabul intends to visit Europe next year are absolutely without foundation.

NEWS from the Kurram Valley states that Mirza Khan, the notorious outlaw, was killed near Sidda a few nights ago. This was the man who escaped from Lahore Jail and became the leader of a gang of desperadoes on the border.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It has been perfectly plain to followers of athletics for some time that, whilst other nations are making great improvement, England virtually stands still. The writer's experience of Canadian, South African and American athletes, coupled with his observations at Home, induced him to think that the main explanation lies in the want of proper coaches to instruct our athletes. Unfortunately there are no rich clubs in England, which can afford to engage a highly salaried athletic coach, so he conceived the idea of enrolling experienced old amateurs under the title of the "Athletes Advisory Club." The scheme has already been referred to in this column and readers will be interested to know that the club is now an accomplished fact. The inaugural meeting in London was a great success, upwards of forty keen enthusiasts supporting the instigator of the idea.

The chair was taken by P. F. Fisher, Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association, and among those present, were the Rev. de Courcy Laffan, Hon. Sec. of the British Olympic Council, whilst at least a dozen ex-champions were among the forty or fifty present. Enthusiasm was the keynote, and on all sides the scheme received support. It seemed to the opinion that the material in England is alright, but that it wants developing. We shall now see what progress can be made with the assistance of experienced amateur coaches and high hopes are entertained that English athletes will soon make a better showing in the more scientific branches—jumping, weight-throwing, hurdling, etc., than they do at present. Of course the time between now and the next Olympiad is rather short, and a great deal may not be accomplished by then, but plenty of spade work ought to lead to the discovery and development of some real champions.

SCIENCE AND ATHLETICS.

Some of the discussions at the meeting were very interesting, particularly those touching on the scientific side of athletics. The Rev. de C. Laffan said he had been much impressed with the study French authorities are giving the matter. One of their methods is to make use of photography to reveal faults in various branches of athletics, high jumping, for instance. These are then pointed out, and efforts made to correct. Dr. Abrahams was another speaker who testified to the good which might arise from the use of the camera. He also made the suggestion that if famous athletes were medically examined, it might be possible to find certain characteristics, and when they were found, induced to take to the particular sport they appeared suited to. Many other speakers offered excellent suggestions and at last it seems as though England is waking up athletically.

A GREAT THROW.

The retirement of John Flanagan is not going to weaken the United States in regard to hammer throwing apparently. A worthy successor appears to have been found in Matt M. Grath, whose recent throw of 187ft. 4 in. from a 7 feet circle constitutes a world's record. The history of the hammer throwing record is an interesting one and clearly shows what a scientific study of a sport can do. A throw of 130 feet was considered great twenty years ago, and granted that the improvements in the construction of the hammer are partly responsible, the advance made, has been wonderful. Few will claim that the individual performers of the present are better constituted to throw the hammer than some of the cracks of the past. Dr. Daly, W. J. M. Barry, J. S. Mitchell, C. J. Rueckberger, for instance being splendid specimens of old timers. No, the advance is due to the more scientific study of the game, and what is true in weight-throwing and hurdling, is also so in many other branches of athletics.

VARSITY CRACKS.

This is the season when anxious eyes are turned on the Freshmen at Oxford and Cambridge to see if the new batch of athletics includes any stars to compare with H. C. L. Tindall, F. J. K. Cross, F. S. Horan, C. B. Fry, and others, who might be named. Oxford appears to have found a good half mile in F. A. R. Pitman from Eton, who has also done well in the rowing world. He showed rare pluck when winning the Freshman's "half" in 2 mins. 3 2-5 secs and more will be heard of him. Pitman rowed in the New College four, which proved successful at the recent Coxswainless fours, so he is a Versatile performer. Another excellent bit of running, although not by a Freshman, was seen in the open mile handicap at Oxford, on Tuesday. W. C. Moore was at scratch and he was only 12 yards behind the winner at the finish, with the watch showing, 4 mins, 26 secs., so that he is moving well for so early in the Varsity season. A Rhodes scholar in J. J. Savage from Perth, West Australia, also displayed promising form in the weight putting and quarter mile race. One of the best things of the Cambridge Freshmen's sports, was the high jumping of A. C. Straker from Harrow. He is a young giant of 6ft. 3 1-2 inches and cleared the bar at 5ft. 8 1-4 inch.

BOXING.

At last we are to have the question of the right to box tested in the law courts. Owen Moran and Jem Driscoll are matched to contest a boxing match at Birmingham, and the police have taken out a summons to prevent their doing so. The boxers are going to fight the case, and sportsmen are rallying to the aid. The result will be awaited with much interest, as much depends on it. Should the magistrate decide that the match (if held) constitutes a breach of the peace, it will be "good bye" to many other big matches.

The advance of G. Carpentier of France has been rapid and in 3 years he has gained the right to be considered the top notcher among the welter weights of Europe. The next step Carpentier has to take, is a match with Harry or Willie Lewis of America, either of whom are well able to test the best of their weight. Should the Frenchman succeed, he will indeed be well on the road for world's championship honours and there is talk of matching him with G.Gunther for a purse of £1,000.

BILLIARDS.

We look like having a very interesting billiard season, as apart from the Stevenson vs. Gray matches, we shall no doubt see Fred Lindrum of Australia meeting the cracks. He arrived in London at the start of the week, and has already expressed himself anxious for a match with his young countryman George Gray. The latter is not shaping well at present and in an effort to concede E. Diggle 1,000 points in 9,000 up, he only gained 50 points. Some critics think the many matches he has played since arriving in England have led to his going stale, but the writer fully expects him to show enough form to beat Stevenson in two out of their three matches. T. Reece is on the war path and has challenged the world to a level match for £100 and all the gates receipts. Inman promptly answered and these old opponents are pretty certain to meet in a money match before long. Reece appears to be a better player than ever, and his break of 557, on Tuesday, was the best performance of the present season.

FOOTBALL.

The Cardiff vs. Blackheath Rugby match, on Saturday, led to an incident, which has aroused considerable talk. Reardon of the Welsh team broke his leg and W. S. D. Craven, Captain of the Blackheath club, suggested that Scanlon, Cardiff's reserve man, should come in as a substitute. This was done and the spectators saw a good game instead of one, in which fourteen men were trying to hold their own against fifteen. The obvious unfairness of allowing a side to suffer through accident does not appear to strike everyone and some critics condemn Craven's action as illegal, and there is talk of a new rule to forbid it. One expects fair play among people engaged in sport and it is disappointing to find opposition against a decidedly sporty action. Failing the allowing of substitutes, the only other fair course to follow when a man is injured, is for the corresponding player on the opposing side to leave the field, which would equalise the conditions and act as a decided check on wilful rough play. Winning matches when one's opponents are handicapped, can give no satisfaction to real sportsmen. Two other matches on Saturday were marred by accidents. Vears, of Gloster, was carried off the field suffering from concussion, during the County Championship match with Devon and Jago dropped a goal in his absence, which enabled Devon to win. The Somerset v. Cornwall match resulted in favour (9 points to 0) of the former and here again the losers were handicapped through Gent, the famous half back, being forced to retire when it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

ASSOCIATION.

The changes in the positions of the leaders is making the fight for the League championship of exceptional interest. Middlesborough found Aston Villa too strong (2-0) on visiting the Midlandcracks, but Newcastle United and Bradford City eased proved successful in receiving visits from Bury and West Bromwich Albion respectively. In consequence of this, the First Division table is headed by Newcastle and Bradford, the Cup finalists of last season. The best performance on Saturday, was that of Tottenham Hotspur in visiting Manchester United (present League champions) and beating the Northerners by 2 goals to 1. The "Spurs" are indeed shaping well this season and ably upholding the honour of London.

Three defeats in succession have rather spoilt the record of Clapton Orient though their downfall at Barnsley was only by the narrow margin of 1 goal to 0. The great surprise of the Second Division matches was the 8 goals to 0 defeat of Hull City, when visiting Wolverhampton, a sad blow for the team which had just got to the head of the table. Queen's Park Rangers still retains an unbeaten record in the Southern League a 2 goals to 0 win on visiting Bristol City being another proof of the leader's fine form.

TURF TOPICS

It will be a long time before the doings of Sceptre on the race course are forgotten, her gallant attempt to win all the classics being something to think over Sceptre would probably have succeeded, had she been more carefully nursed instead of trained to excess.

First she was prepared for the Lincoln Handicap, in which she ran well. Then followed success in the One and Two Thousand Guineas, but by the time the Derby arrived, the filly was rank stale and consequently unable to do herself justice. A weak opposition enabled her to win the Oaks inspite of being stale, and after a proper rest, she came out fit and well for the St. Leger, which also fell to her share. So far, Sceptre off springs have not shown form in keeping with the equine wonder of 1909, but she is now in foal to Cicero and big hopes are entertained that the blend of the blood will prove satisfactory. Sceptre is to again be mated with Cicero in the Spring, whilst the following season she is to visit Swynford.

Touching on stud matters, the recent victory of Royal Realm again illustrates the value of the Persimmon blood. It certainly produces stayers, as instanced by Royal Realm's doings. To concede 11 lbs to Basse Pointe in the Alexandra Plate at Ascot was a better performance than was realised at the time, as illustrated by the French mare winning the Prix du Conseil Municipal. Royal Realm won the Newbury Autumn Cup on Saturday like a real champion and it is interesting to know he will be prepared for some of next season cup races.

IN GENERAL.

Max Dearges of France and F.G. Lowe of England had a wonderful struggle in a single lawn tennis match at Paris on Saturday, the former just winning, the scores being: 6-2, 6-4, 1-6, 4-6, 12-10.

G. A. Faulkner, the great all-round (South African) cricketer, says he considers Victor Trumper of Australia the first batsman in the world.

The Australian Northern Union footballers managed to beat an English team at Newcastle in spite of the home side making great efforts near the end.

Robert Bohm of Vienna has challenged Jabez Wolffe of England to a 12 hours' swimming race in open water for £100 aside.

RECENT FICTION.

Mr. Henry James, who is usually as fall of incomprehensibles as the Athanasian creed, is comparatively lucid in his new book "The Outcry." The plot is straightforward and simple; Lord Theign is prepared to sell one of his famous pictures in order to pay the bridge debts of his daughter. The picture turns out to be more valuable than its owner supposes, a Monticano, not a Moretto, according to the pronouncement of Hugh Crimble, the connoisseur. The scene between Lady Grace and her father, in which she makes her protest against the contemplated sale of the masterpiece is clear and forcible. She faces her father boldly: "Other people do other things—they appear to have done them and to be doing them all about us. But we have been so decently different,—always and ever. We've never done anything disloyal." Lady Grace is a charming character, she handles a difficult position with dignity and skill, and with Hugh Crimble at her side, remains mistress of the situation. Of the vivid pen-portraits with which the book abounds, one of the best is that of Mr. Bender; the temptation to quote is irresistible:—"Fortune, felicity, nature, the perverse or interfering old fairy at his cradle-side had simply overlooked and neglected his vast wholly-shaven face, which thus showed not so much for perfunctorily scamped as for not treated, as for neither formed nor fondled nor finished, at all. Nothing seemed to have been done for it, but what the razor, the sponge, the tooth-brush and the looking-glass could officiously do: it had in short resisted any possible given attrition at the hands of fifty years of offered experience." To the reading public who fly to novels for mental relaxation only, Mr. Henry James can make no appeal. He dem

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

NOTABLE STATEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

ENGLAND AND THE MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

DETAILED REPLY TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The House of Commons this afternoon presented a crowded and animated appearance. Many distinguished personages occupied seats in the galleries, including peers, ambassadors and officials.

Sir Edward Grey received an ovation on rising.

He said:—"Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter has already made not a complete but a large disclosure of what passed in conversation between Count Metternich in London and myself. In diplomatic procedure, it is very unusual to make public an account of conversations without first consulting the other party to them. In this case, I know nothing until I read the published account. I understand that the exigencies of the situation in Germany made it impossible for me to be consulted. I am not making a complaint as to that, but it has laid upon me the necessity of disclosing what I think it is necessary to put before the House, as to the part which we took.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter have already disposed of one misapprehension. It was imagined in some quarters that Germany had protested against the French action in going to Fez at all, and that France had persisted in going there in the face of the German protest. The German Government have explained what the German view really was, and I have no comment or criticism to make upon it.

The Warship for Agadir.

"My narrative shall therefore date from July the 1st. On that day, Count Metternich came to the Foreign Office and made the following communication: 'Some German firms, established in the south of Morocco, notably in Agadir and in the vicinity, have been alarmed by a certain ferment, which has shown itself among the local tribes, due it seems to recent occurrences in other parts of the country. The firms have applied to the Imperial Government for the protection of the lives of their employees and their property. At their request the Imperial Government have decided to send a warship to Agadir to lend help and assistance in case of need to their subjects and employees, as well as to protect important German interests in the territory in question. As soon as the state of affairs in Morocco has resumed its former quiet aspect, the ship charged with this protective mission shall leave Agadir.'

"The 'Panther' was then on its way to Agadir, but more was in the Ambassador's explanation that accompanied this statement. This communication was accompanied by an explanation, which made it clear that the German Government regarded the return to the *status quo* in Morocco as doubtful, if not impossible, and that what they contemplated was a definite solution of the Moroccan question between Germany, France and Spain. The communication was made on a Saturday. The inference from it was that the real objective contemplated was the definite solution of the whole Morocco question.

"On the following Monday, I informed Count Metternich that I had seen Mr. Asquith, and that we considered the situation created by the despatch of the 'Panther' to Agadir so important, that it must be discussed by the Cabinet. I would say no more, pending the the meeting of the Cabinet, but I wished the German Government to learn at once that in our view the situation was serious and important.

Britain's Attitude.

"The next day, on July 4th, I saw Count Metternich again and said I must tell him that our attitude could not be a disinterested one regarding Morocco. We must take into consideration our treaty obligations to France, and our own interests in Morocco. We were of opinion that a new situation was created by the despatch of a German ship to Agadir, and that future developments might affect British interests more directly than they had hitherto been affected, and, therefore, we could not recognise any new arrangements that might be come to without us.

"I made it quite clear that this communication and the exact words which I used were those of the Government. After that there was a period of silence. Count Metternich was not instructed to make any comment to me regarding my communication, and we received no intimation from the German Government as to what their aims or desires were, or as to what they had in mind when they spoke of a definite solution of the Moroccan problem.

"That was the really important question. Some information reached us leading us to apprehend that the settlement contemplated by Germany might be the partition of Morocco, arrived at by negotiations to which it was not intended that we should be a party. It is quite true that we disinterested ourselves in Morocco politically by the Agreement of 1904 with France. But, in making that Agreement, the late British Government stipulated for certain economic and strategic conditions. These might have been disturbed by the new settlement regarding Morocco, and that was why we were uneasy as to what might take place.

"The British Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter on July 12th on minor matters, and put a question respecting the report of a conversation *a trois*, between Germany, France and Spain, the inference being that we were excluded.

Germany's Reticence.

"Herr von Kiderlen Waechter replied there had never been any idea of such a conversation, but, except this negative communication, no further information came from Germany. The newspapers reported little. Later, Germany made demands regarding the French-Congo of an extent, to which it was obvious neither the French Government nor the Chamber could agree, and I became anxious as to the future developments of the Moroccan question.

"I therefore spoke to Count Metternich on July 21st, and told him I wished it to be understood that our silence must not be interpreted as meaning that we were not taking in the Moroccan question the interest which had been indicated by our statement of July the 4th. We knew that the rectification of the frontier of the French-Congo had been proposed as the basis for negotiations with France. We thought it possible that a settlement might be come to between Germany and France on this basis, without affecting British interests. We should be very glad if this happened, and, in the hope that it would happen, we had hitherto stood aside, but I had been made anxious by the news, which appeared the day before, as to the demands which Germany had made, demands which were in effect not the rectification of the frontier, but a cession of the French Congo, which it was obviously impossible for the French to concede.

A Clear Warning.

"I heard that negotiations were still in progress and still hoped they might lead to a satisfactory result, but it must be understood that if they were unsuccessful a very embarrassing situation would arise. I pointed out to Count Metternich that the Germans were in the closed port of Agadir, and that according to native rumours they were landing and negotiating with the tribes, so that for all we knew they might be acquiring concessions there, and that even the German flag might have been hoisted at Agadir, which was the most suitable port on that coast for a naval base.

"We could not say to what extent the situation might be altered to our disadvantage, and if the negotiations with France came to nothing we should be obliged to do something to watch over British interests, and to become a party to the discussion of the matter. The longer the Germans remained at Agadir, the greater was the risk of their developing a state of affairs, which would make it more difficult for them to withdraw and more necessary for us to take some step to protect British interests.

"I wished to say all this now, while we were still waiting, in the hope that the negotiations with France would succeed, for if I did not say this now it would cause resentment later, if Germany had been led to suppose by our previous silence that we did not take an interest in the matter. Count Metternich was unable to give me any information, but deprecated the assumption that what I had sketched as possible damage to British interests was accomplished. Count Metternich was sure his Government had no intention of acquiring commercial monopolies and unfairly prejudicing our interests. Thereupon, I observed that the German continuous occupation of a closed port involved at least a monopoly of commercial opportunities.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

"During that day, July 21st., Mr. Lloyd George told me he had to make a speech on an occasion of importance at the Mansion House that evening. He consulted with Mr. Asquith and me as to what should be said. It was fourteen days since the last public statement about Morocco, namely, a very short statement, made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons. We were anxious as to the way things were developing. We all felt that for a Cabinet Minister of first-rate importance to make a speech on a formal occasion and to say no word about foreign affairs would be misleading to public opinion everywhere.

"What I had said to Count Metternich that day was obviously suitable only for diplomatic channels. The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore spoke in more general terms upon the situation. What he said is on record. It claimed no pre-eminence, no predominance for us in international affairs. It contained no menace such as saying 'Hands off' to anyone, anywhere. It did not say there was any particular demand or claim on the part of Germany, which was inconsistent with British interests. Its purport was that where British interests were affected, we must not be treated as if we were of no account. If the time ever comes when this cannot be said, we shall have ceased to exist, at any rate, as a great Power.

"As a matter of fact, the first German comments on the speech which I saw, were such as might naturally have been expected. One German Conservative newspaper said that if the word 'Germany' had been substituted for 'England,' the speech might have been made by a German Minister, but the words of the speech were soon forgotten and a sort of legend has grown up about it.

"Count Metternich, three days after the speech, came and informed me that the German intentions in sending the ship to Agadir were unchanged. Not a man had been, or was being landed. The Government regretted the credence given to insinuations from hostile quarters, regarding the intentions of Germany, who never thought of creating a naval port on the coast of Morocco, and never would think of it. Such ideas were hallucinations. As to the negotiations with France, if the German demands were rather high, his Government was ready to make concessions in Moroccan as well as in colonial matters, but the Chauvinistic tone of the French and part of the British Press was menacing Germany with the interference of friends of France. This, Count Metternich added, did not tend towards a settlement.

"I said," Sir Edward Grey continued, "that I was likely to be asked in Parliament what was happening at Agadir, and I would like to know whether I might say that the German Government had informed me that not a man had been landed. The Ambassador asked me to make no public statement regarding this conversation, until he had had time to communicate with his Government. Next day, Count Metternich told me that the information, which he had given me on the previous day was confidential. Germany could not consent to its being used in Parliament, in view of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. He then made me, regarding that speech, a communication which has now been published by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

British Justification.

"The communication was a strong criticism of the effect of the speech on the Press, rather than upon the substance of the speech itself, but it was exceedingly stiff in tone, and I felt it necessary to say that the speech seemed to me to give no cause for complaint. But the fact that it had created surprise in Germany was in itself a justification of the speech, for it could not have created surprise, unless there had been some tendency to think that we might be disregarded. The speech had not claimed anything except that we were entitled to be considered as one of the great nations. It had claimed no pre-eminence or predominance for us in continental affairs, and it had not even indicated that there was a crisis. It had dealt in general terms with remote contingencies.

"The German Government had said it was not consistent with their dignity, after Mr. Lloyd George's speech, to give explanations, regarding what was occurring at Agadir. I felt that the tone of their communication made it inconsistent with our dignity to give explanations regarding Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Here I would say to the House that explanations as to what was occurring at Agadir had, of course, been given me by Count Metternich, and that public explanations are what could not be given. I added in speaking to Count Metternich that it was not intended by anything that had been said, or would be said, to embroil the negotiations between Germany and France. On the contrary, we sincerely desired that they should succeed, but the tone of the German communication was very unfavourable with regard to France, as well as to us, and made it more than ever evident that a very difficult situation would arise, if the German negotiations with France did not succeed.

"There the matter remained until July 27th. Then Count Metternich made me the following communication:—'We trust that Sir Edward Grey, by our very open and candid communication has gathered the conviction that our *pourparlers* with France at the moment do not touch British interests. We trust to the Minister's great loyalty, which he has so often shown, that he will find it possible to state this fact in Parliament, without, however, giving details of our confidential communication.'

'We acknowledge,' he said, 'with pleasure that that Minister has stated that he desires an agreement between Germany and France, and we feel quite convinced that this will prove most helpful to the progress of the negotiations. But having in view the wish expressed by Sir Edward Grey, we cannot quite see how he, in the present state of the *pourparlers*, can describe our demands as obviously impossible, without knowing what we, on our side, had the intention to offer to France in the political and colonial territorial field. It is not possible, having regard to the formal pledge of secrecy which we have given, to enter into details, but as the territories to be eventually exchanged are exclusively German and French, we do not believe that special English interests will be touched, and it seems advisable to leave it to the two parties immediately concerned to form an estimate of the value of the objects to be eventually exchanged. Adverse criticism from the English side must obviously render the negotiations more difficult. On the other hand, a public statement that England will be pleased to see a successful conclusion of the Franco-German *pourparlers* would have a most beneficial influence on an auspicious result, for which we most earnestly hope. We most seriously wish to diminish any points of friction with France in her colonial sphere, especially in Africa, and we hope it may be eventually possible to make them disappear entirely. We could not look forward, even if this was done, to establishing intimate relations with France, but we believe it would do away with the cause of frequently recurring tension. If the wishes of England are in the same direction, the best way to help to bring about this result will be by exercising a calming influence on public opinion in France, which just now, by half truths and inaccurate statements, has been brought to considerable excitement.'

Plain Speaking.

"The House will observe," Sir Edward Grey went on, "that the tone of this communication was friendly all round to France, as well as to ourselves. I expressed appreciation of the friendly tone of the communication of the Ambassador, and I had some further conversation, during which he expressed some regret at the way our public opinion had been misled to adverse conclusions regarding German action.

"I asked him what else could be expected when the German Government suddenly sent a ship to Morocco, to a closed port, which was said to be the most suitable place on the west coast of Morocco for a naval base. Of course, this action had mobilised British public opinion. I pointed out that, after I had made him, on July the 4th, a declaration on behalf of the British Government, we had no communication from the German Government until July the 24th. Even then, their denial of any intention to establish a naval base had been in a form which I could not use to allay the suspicions which had been roused here. I suggested to the Ambassador, however, that we should not pursue this point. I expressed the hope that this latest German communication might be taken as a new starting place, and that we need not go back upon things, which must lead to mutual recrimination.

"The French Government consulted us at every point, where it seemed at all likely that British interests might be affected. We were able to say that, except perhaps once or twice, on subsidiary points of purely economic detail, in Morocco itself, British interests were not involved in the proposals and counter-proposals, made in the course of the negotiations, and everything we said or did was in the direction of helping, not impeding the negotiators to reach a settlement."

"Political Alcoholism."

Sir Edward continued: "I now propose to examine the real nature of the tension that existed. An agreement has now been reached between the French and German Governments. Both sides have made some substantial concessions and made substantial gains. The fact that this has been accomplished in the face of all the excitement that existed reflects great credit on the diplomats conducting the negotiations. But, in spite of these facts, the present moment has been chosen by some people, both here and in Germany, to excite themselves and to discuss how near we came to war. There are some people who seemed to take a delight in suggesting or forming an opinion, from whatever gossip or information they can get in any quarter, that we were near to war, and the nearer we were to war the greater satisfaction they seemed to get out of the fact. Really, it is as if the world were suffering from a fit of political alcoholism."

Reichstag Speeches.

Referring to Captain Faber's speech, Sir Edward said, "I only mention the matter because that speech formed the subject of some recent discussion in the Reichstag, and I understand it somewhat intensified the bitterness of the German people. Of course, I know it is possible for me to reply that there were one or two speeches made in the Reichstag, not official speeches, to which we ourselves might take reasonable objection, and as far as Captain Faber's speech is concerned, he is not an official member. Then there were other speeches, which had been made in Germany, which might also give us reason to feel bitter; but one speech leads to another in these matters, and I can only do my best to alleviate the suspicions, which have arisen, by examining what was the position during the summer and towards the end of September. Naturally, there was great anxiety, not constant but intermittent anxiety, as to how the negotiations between France and Germany were to be brought to a final solution. We were in communication with France. We knew she desired a settlement. We knew she would not break off negotiations, neither did we believe Germany would do that; but still there was a possibility that negotiations might be broken off, though personally, I never regarded it as a probability. Now, however, the negotiations have been satisfactorily terminated, and I need only deal but briefly with what would have been the position had there been a deadlock. The next step in such circumstances would have been for some Power, which is a party to the Treaty of Algeciras, to propose a conference.

"At this time of anxiety a reply was received. Germany pointed to the fact that they would not be agreeable to a conference; that was why anxiety was created. But supposing that a conference had been proposed, and Germany had not agreed to it, what would have been the situation? Then you would have had France, Germany and Spain in occupation of parts of Morocco. You would have had three countries making agreements on questions to which we had not been made a party, and probably making agreements, which we could not recognise in settlement until we had been consulted. Therefore, you see that at this time of anxiety, the negotiations were developing towards a most delicate diplomatic situation. I hope that this statement as to events will remove any apprehensions. It is a statement of truth and actual facts, as they existed. In view of these facts, there is now no prospect of war, and this statement ought to have a quietening influence, and ought to act as a sedative to those who have grown alarmed."

General Foreign Policy.

Turning to Foreign policy generally, Sir Edward thought that the wisest policy for Britain was to expand further as little as possible, especially in Africa. He replied to the criticisms of the alleged secrecy of the Foreign Office. Only last week, he said, secret articles in the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, had been made public. There were no other secret treaties. No British Government could embark on a war without the support of public opinion. (Cheers).

Sir Edward pointed out that years ago there were plenty of excursions and alarums with France and Russia, but a cordial friendship had now provided mutual tolerance and prevented difficulties, which otherwise might arise. Germany's strength was itself a guarantee that none would seek a quarrel with her, but German public opinion ought to remember that a nation having the biggest army in the world, with a very big navy, and building a bigger navy, must do all in its power to prevent natural apprehensions in the minds of others. He, however, did not believe that Germany had aggressive designs, and Germany's neighbours merely desired to live on equal terms with her.

Sir Edward declared with emphasis that to trust to a policy of "splendid isolation" was impossible. It would mean that we should have to build warships not against the two-power standard, but against the united nations of Europe. If Germany did not wish to be aggressive, then in two or three years the talk of a great European war would have passed away. In future the great matter would be that Morocco would no longer trouble the peoples of Europe, now that a solution was found. The part we played was subsidiary. The principals were France and Germany. Had we taken less interest, we should have failed to protect our interests, and to fulfil our obligations to France. If the question had been permanently settled, the part we had taken had contributed materially to the expectation of peace, and he trusted that that would be the sense of the House. (Loud and prolonged Cheers.)'

[Capt. Faber is a Conservative member of the House of Commons, and the speech referred to by Sir Edward Grey was delivered at Andover on November 17th, in which it was alleged that the Cabinet was divided on the question of supporting France, and that the Navy was unprepared and had lost sight of the German Fleet.]

The Debate.

Mr. Bonar Law then rose on behalf of the Opposition.

He said there was nothing in Sir Edward Grey's statement that he desired to criticize, but he would like to point out that there was no anti-German feeling in this country. A war between Great Britain and Germany would be an inconceivable calamity.

He thought the Prime Minister should have made a speech in the House with regard to the negotiations, rather than that a statement should have been made outside. We desired every ground for friction between ourselves and Germany to be removed. We did not want more territory, (Cheers). Our responsibilities were great enough already.

Mr. Asquith said he was heartily in sympathy with the desire for a fuller and clearer disclosure of the foreign policy of the country and particularly to the Commons. All reasonable men, however, would admit that diplomacy was of necessity secret. No country could carry on diplomacy with the cards on the table, their doors open, and the blinds drawn up. Negotiations must be carried on under the shroud of confidence, with more or less secrecy, which was quite a different thing from their being kept in darkness, or from the representatives of the people. He said quite frankly that the Government could not be guilty of such a charge.

On general questions the Government were actuated by humane considerations, the safeguarding of British interests, and the performing of treaty obligations, which he believed had been of reciprocal advantage. Our friendships were neither exclusive nor jealous. We did not desire to stand in the light of any Power wanting to find its place in the sun. We had no such purpose, no such wish.

"We believe it to be both our interest and our duty to maintain our friendships", the Prime Minister continued, "and we shall be all the more glad if we can enlarge them, and conclude others. We know no cause for a quarrel with any of the Powers. Britain's interests are always to maintain the peace of the world, to the attainment of which our diplomacy and policy is single-mindedly directed." (Loud Cheers).

Lord Ronaldshay hoped that the Government would intimate to Italy and Turkey their willingness to mediate.

Mr. Noel Buxton and other Liberals continued the debate. They were confident that Sir Edward Grey's statement would dispel misunderstandings.

Mr. Keir Hardie feared that it would mean unnecessary expenditure on the British and German Natives.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said he had never known such a dramatic condemnation of secret diplomacy as Sir Edward Grey's speech. The time had come for an enquiry to be undertaken to ascertain which was the best way of keeping the House of Commons in touch with Foreign affairs. If the Government had wished Mr. Lloyd George's speech to have a pacific effect, said Mr. Macdonald, it should have followed the speech immediately by a pronouncement from Sir Edward Grey, explaining why the speech had been made.

The situation in Persia, he continued, had made them suspect that there was a secret understanding with Russia. Public opinion was diametrically opposed to a policy involving the partition of Persia, or the making of England the tool of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sykes (Unionist) also denounced secrecy in diplomacy.

Then Mr. Asquith spoke.

Sir Edward Grey, in the course of the debate, stated that he had no information which could prove or disprove the reports of atrocities in Tripoli. The Government adhered to the policy of non-intervention.

Sir Edward dealt at some length with the question of Persia. He said it was an essential condition of Persian independence that account should be taken both of Russia and Great Britain. The Persian Government, instead of seeing that Russian interests were respected, sought to thrust out Russian influence: that was a perfectly hopeless attitude.

The debate was adjourned, Sir Edward Grey promising to give another day for discussion, if the House so desired.

Press Eulogies.

The papers generally chorus the praise of Sir Edward Grey. They consider that his speech was the most masterful and lucid exposition of foreign policy made in the House of Commons for a generation, and that it firmly establishes the pillars of British policy. They hope that his conciliatory overtures will be received in Germany in the spirit in which they were made.

The exceptions are the *Daily News* and, to a less extent, the *Morning Leader*. The former criticises Sir Edward Grey's account of events, and dissents from his suggestion that we have got to take sides in Europe. The paper says that the abandonment of the policy of isolation has meant years of unprecedented anxiety and expense, and that there is no prospect of an improvement unless it is sought in a bolder spirit than that of Sir Edward Grey. Neither the Cabinet nor the Party are happy with his policy.

German Criticisms.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.

Excited crowds were struggling, yesterday evening, to secure special editions of papers containing Sir Edward Grey's speech. Most of this morning's papers publish comments.

The *National Zeitung* says that Sir Edward Grey placed himself on a pedestal from which he lectured German diplomacy.

The *Lokeanzeiger* acknowledges that the speech was couched in most tranquil flan-guage. It adds that although recent experiences cannot and will not be forgotten, the Germans will rejoice if assurances of British statesmen have more than a day's duration.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks that according to Sir E. Grey, England wants to live on a footing of equality with Germany, but his utterances prove that England, this summer, placed herself on a higher footing, namely, that of controller of the world. The Germans will not tolerate an unlimited right of veto.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* says that the speech is a disappointment. All were hoping for a decisive change in the direction of an Anglo-German *rapprochement*. The German government must at last recognise what is needful.

The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that Sir E. Grey's speech alters nothing, either in political conditions or feelings.

The *Boezsen Courier* is of opinion that Sir E. Grey's utterances are not calculated to inspire overmuch hope of an improvement in Anglo-German relations.

The *Vorwaerts* considers that the speech is thoroughly conciliatory.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Sir Edward Grey's speech has made a good impression on the Stock Exchange. Consols are a fraction higher.

The French Press joins in a chorus of approval of the speech, which, it is said, will reassure Europe and help to maintain peace.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italians Re-occupy Original Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A telegram, dated Loheia (Yemen), November 22nd, states:—

Italian cruisers are actively patrolling the the coast in search of the Turkish Red Sea flotilla. The "Vulturao" yesterday made a demonstration off the Island of Kamaran, scaring 6,000 pilgrams who are quarantined there *en route* for Mecca.

ROME, Nov. 27.

The official despatches dealing with Sunday's fighting in Tripoli indicate that the Italians have re-occupied their original lines. The despatches are full of eulogies of the bravery and firmness of the troops.

They state that it is impossible yet to ascertain the losses in the fighting, which was protracted and desperate. The despatches say, however, that they were certainly slight compared with the losses of the Turks.

The Italians were compelled to gain ground, garden by garden and house by house. Finally, the Turkish trenches at Henni Messi were stormed, after a dash across the open, though they were vigorously defended, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Lose Hanyang after a Fierce Fight.

PEKING, Nov. 28.

Consular despatches from Hankow state that the Imperialists captured Hanyang on the 27th instant, after prolonged and desperate fighting. The rebels suffered enormous loss, and fled to Wuchang.

PEKING, Nov. 29.

The Officials are in a state of great jubilation over the recapture of Hanyang and Wuchang by the Imperial troops. They believe that the rebellion will now crumble into insignificance.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Messrs. King and Mitchell Thompson, Mr. Acland stated that no useful purpose would be served by increasing the number of British delegates to the Opium Conference.

In reply to an enquiry, it was ascertained that on the present occasion none of the self-governing Colonies desired to be represented.

MR. Ashton of Messrs. Kilburn Brown and Co., Calcutta, is retiring within the next few days. Mr. C. J. Elton will succeed him.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

TO BE OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR THIS AFTERNOON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITIONS have been held in Bombay before, and from the trade and commercial point of view it is probable that some of them have been larger and more important than that to be opened to-day by His Excellency, the Governor. But what may be claimed for the Exhibition of Old Bombay is that it fills a larger interest of a civic and social character than any similar undertaking has done, and as it is intimately associated with the coming among of us of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, it has attracted public attention in almost a unique degree. Viewed as a whole the Exhibition is a triumph of skilful organization and rapid construction. The time at the disposal of the contractors was necessarily limited, as monsoon conditions prevented a start from being made until about ten weeks ago. In this comparatively short time the ground has been laid out, the buildings constructed, and, greatest task of all, the Himalayas created, for creation this great pile must certainly be called.

The visitor enters the grounds through a handsome gateway of true Saracenic design, and at once faces a broad avenue which runs straight across the grounds to the Victoria Terminus, corner of the Maidan. The first prominent feature that meets the eye is the large and neatly designed bandstand, which is in the centre of the avenue, and which, surrounded by an excellent, if miniature lawn, provided with garden chairs, gives the impression of cool comfort and ease. The amusement section is on the left as the grounds are entered, but before it is reached the fine pavilion devoted to the culinary needs of Indian visitors attracts attention. By the same road, the "station" of the Himalayan railway is reached, and in close proximity are a dozen means of entertainment and amusement. The Electric Fountain, the Merry-go-round, the Cake-Walk, the Joy Wheel, the Circling Wave, the Hall of Illusion and the Cinematograph—these are some, but by no means all the side shows which the Management of the exhibition have added to the general scheme. But this, of course, is the frivolous side a step or two further, in the same division of the ground, and the Arts and Crafts Hall is reached, and in the interior of this building is sufficient to interest the serious mind for hours. Next door, so to speak, is "Clubland," and even before its threshold is crossed cosy corners and comfortable retirement, from outside bustle, are suggested. The "loggie" which fronts the building adds to its impressiveness, and if in style it is more severe than those that surround it, it is dignified and symmetrical. The lawns by which it is flanked convey many delightful possibilities, and from them a wide view of the grounds may be obtained.

Starting once more from the main entrance gate, on the right hand, the first building passed is the general administration office of the Exhibition The theatre is then reached, and in this structure we have one of the finest in the grounds. The architects have succeeded in designing a building along the most graceful lines, and, so far as can be judged at the moment, they have spelled comfort very accurately, which is not always the case with the outdoor theatre. Almost contiguous is the restaurant, planned on much the same lines as "Clubland." The style is saracenic, but modified. The Loans Court is almost behind the theatre, and in outward appearance is well in line with the adjacent buildings. Like its counterpart the Arts and Crafts building on the other side, the Loans Court is for the more serious minded, and visitors will find in it abounding interest and usefulness. The Stadium, "Old Bombay", the Balloon enclosure are all described in detail in the sections to which they belong.

Such is a general sketch of the Exhibition grounds. During the day the impression to be gained is one of order and method rather than of brilliance. For the latter we must wait until the evening, when, to the result of the constructor's labour, will be added the effect of the skill of the illuminating engineer. The scheme of illuminations is already known, for the grounds have been ablaze for two nights, and the scene presented was one of scintillating beauty. The great main gateway will blaze with hundreds of lights alternating in colour—red, white blue and green. The Himalayas are girdled with long unbroken lines of white light, while the other buildings are appropriately treated.

No description of this remarkable Exhibition would be complete without a reference to the little band of workers who have given up so much of their time to the successful launch of so difficult a scheme. The idea of an Exhibition of Old Bombay first came from Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne in a letter to the press and his suggestion with certain modifications was eagerly seized upon and put into execution without delay. His original idea was one taken from the model of the city of Tokyo, exhibited at the White City in London, and was so extensive as to entail the representation of Old Bombay on a scale showing, by actual channels of water, the several islands which have since been linked together by reclamation. It was found impossible, however, within the limitations of the Maidan, which it soon became apparent was the only possible site for the undertaking, to carry so large a scheme into effect, and the Exhibition, as it appears to-day, is what the Committee after much deliberation decided to be the most practicable form of adopting Mr. Wardlaw-Milne's excellent idea.

The Chairman of this Committee is Mr. Shapurji Broacha, Sheriff of the City, and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, has, appropriately, carried out the duties of Organizing Secretary, and in this strenuous task he has had the able assistance, as Secretaries, of Messrs W. A. Haig-Brown and Phiroze K. Sethna. Mr. B.H. Hewett, who was entrusted with the task of selecting the amusements at Home, has been a familiar and strenuous figure for many weeks in the Exhibition grounds. Fortunately the Committee has also had the assistance and expert advice of Mr. T. H. Belick, the General Manager, who has supervised similar Exhibitions all over the world.

THE BUILDINGS DESCRIBED.

CENTRAL BANDSTAND.

The bandstand is a beautiful and imposing structure. It stands in the centre of a wide circular lawn which will provide large accommodation with its rows of green-painted seats, for the crowds of listeners, who will assemble here every day to hear some of the best military bands. Around the base of the bandstand runs a low balustrade of fretted wood-work, white in colour and attractive in design, while above this a series of square pillars painted in bands of white and pale green support a somewhat massive and elegantly-decorated roof. This is white, with its outline picked and in pale green, while its main feature is a lofty dome in the centre, surrounded and surmounted by miniature minarets. Below these the base of the roof spreads outwards in bold sweeping lines to the supporting pillars.

The whole presents a view of simple beauty, and makes an admirable centre-piece for the grounds.

THEATRE AND CONCERT HALL.

The theatre or concert hall is immediately to the right of the Central bandstand. Its general external style is in conformity with that employed in all the buildings, and while it is the reverse of ornate it is graceful in appearance. But what matters really more than this is the internal arrangement. Outdoor theatres always present problems to the architect, and in designing that now under notice the architects have striven to avoid the many disadvantages that usually pertain to buildings of this character. That they have succeeded in this is easily apparent. The front part of the building is roofed, and the seating arrangements are the same as are found in any well-appointed playhouse. At the back, members of the audience who prefer to do so may sit in the open, and in this portion the service of refreshments will be permitted.

THE RESTAURANT.

Next to the theatre is the European Restaurant, a building, fronted by a wide and handsome verandah, which has been erected on more pretentious lines. Like the other buildings in this part of the grounds, it is decorated in a happy scheme of white and green and its most striking feature is the bold and massive entrance arch which is surmounted by triple domes, and is flanked by two heavy domed towers. A graceful effect which helps to lighten the general appearance of the front is created by a series of trellissed apertures. The roof and walls are also decorated with minarets at the corners. Entering, one finds that the triple domes cover a spacious vestibule and bar while the dining room stretches away on either side on two long spaces of oblong shape. These, although it would be easy to find room for more, are intended to accommodate one hundred diners only, and it is evident that there is to be wide and free space between the tables to facilitate the easy and comfortable passing of visitors, as well as to give opportunity for a rapid service. The lighting of the hall is excellent, and the latticed windows produce a pleasant source of coolness and freshness. During dinner which will be served every evening between 8-30 and 9-30 music will be provided by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. It is believed that this restaurant will prove of great convenience to those people who live at a distance from the Fort, and it is hoped that it will prove one of the most popular features of the Exhibition. Excellent arrangements, it should be added, have been made in an enclosure behind the dining-hall for the service of food and there also are the kitchens and cloak-rooms.

INDIAN RESTAURANT.

This building, immediately to the left of the main entrance, calls for no special description. It is arranged with a view to space and accommodation rather than effect, and its customers will seat themselves at small tables within a square enclosure well screened from view, yet able to themselves see what goes on outside.

LOANS COURT.

Further to the south towards the Stadium one finds the Loans Court. This, although still of saracenic design, is a distinct departure from the style of building, which has been encountered hitherto. It is very plain, suggesting in many respects, such as for instance in its dead white colouring, the appearance of a mosque of an early period. Its walls are very simple and for decoration it is almost entirely dependant on clusters of cupolas, which appear over the four corners and in the centres of the two greater walls over the entrance and exit. Simplicity and gracefulness are its principal characteristics and its effect, for such flimsy materials as those of temporary buildings must necessarily be, is extremely artistic.

ARTS AND CRAFTS HALL.

The hall, in which the Arts and Crafts Exhibition is held is regarded by many people as the most striking building which the Exhibition contains. Here we have a colour scheme of an entirely different character to that which is to be found on the other side of the main avenue. The ground-work of the colour-scheme is a dull yellow, while bold but single lines of black traced upon the walls give them an appearance of panelling. Similar work appears marking the main outlines of this decorative scheme and thus emphasises the beauty of the design. The building itself consists of a large main hall with two transverse annexes at its centre. At each of the eight corners of the structure, high baloonied minarets appear, giving the whole an opulence of appearance which becomes the more marked for the peculiar manner of the colour scheme.

CLUBLAND.

The building representing the strictly social side of the exhibition is known as "Clubland", and is a handsome structure in the Indo-Saracenic style, somewhat severe in character. The central portion consists of a fine archway flanked by two minarets. It has a common room and tea room about 58 feet by 30 feet divided by a finely proportioned vestibule and bar. A loggia runs the entire length of the front of the building, and adjoining the tea room a series of retiring rooms has been provided. The rooms are tastefully and comfortably furnished, a prominent feature in this respect being the ladies' drawing-room. The building is separated from the main thoroughfare of the Exhibition by spacious lawns which will provide ample accommodation for members of the Club.

OLD BOMBAY.

BY-GONE DAYS RECALLED,

Old Bombay lies beyond, and its boundary is marked by a wall reminiscent of old-time forts and battlements. Behind the wall are streets of small shops, grouped round the Green. Unhappily it has been found impossible to reproduce as many features of the old city as was once hoped and if in the little streets the visitor misses the tortuous slums and gullies of a hundred years ago, which were characteristic of the surroundings of the old Cotton Green, the contents of the shops will be found quite as interesting, such wares as typewriters and gramophones, and other products of modern and happier days, demonstrating clearly and definitely the progress and improvement achieved in the intervening period.

At the same time we have some very striking calls back to the past. The Cornwallis Memorial, for example, is an exact replica of that designed to commemorate the great Governor-General and soldier of that name, and which once stood on a site now included in the Elphinstone Circle. Again, on the extreme right on entering the grounds, is another replica: that of the old Malabar lighthouse which for many years stood between seamen trading on the coast and destruction. This fine structure is lit by a powerful searchlight lent by one of His Majesty's ships—another striking comparison between the old methods and the new. Other relics, too, are copied, notably the old Church Gate, an elaborate piece of re-construction at the eastern corner of the Maidan and almost opposite, the Apollo Gate.

Inside the Apollo Gate is an oval space representing the old cotton green, which is known to the present generation as the Elphinstone Circle. This Green in the days before the cotton industry had attained to any considerable dimensions was an area of about 16 acres, laid out in walls and planted with

trees; but early in the 19th century, it was described as "covered with bales of cotton and other merchandize entirely unprotected," furnished with cotton screws, and surrounded by trees of which the most noteworthy was a tamarind near the Cathedral under which public auctions were held. Up to 1823 cotton was stacked there, but a fire which occurred there, endangering the safety of the whole town, led to the removal of the cotton to a place outside the Fort walls, first to a place near Apollo pier and in 1844 to the site of the present Cotton Green. The old Green, on which buildings had gradually encroached, was then enclosed with trees and a chain of posts, but kept open for the recreation of the citizens.

ORIGIN OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Around the Green were the Cathedral, the Town Hall and various public offices, and on an enclosed portion stood the statue of Lord Cornwallis, by John Bacon, protected by masonry arches and surrounded by a railing where palanquins waited for hire "the bearers sleeping beneath their shade, or engaged in netting, or winding thread." In the forties it was resolved to convert the Green into a flower garden, but, after a subscription "had been raised, wire, fences, gates, etc. had been brought out from England and the construction of the garden commenced, one of those sudden changes of purpose to which public bodies in Bombay are liable, overtook the Agriculture Society (the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India), under whose auspices the whole had been designed and the plan was suddenly abandoned." The Green therefore continued to exist as a rather neglected, untidy recreation ground until 1863, when Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, conceived the idea of turning the part in front of the Town Hall into a Circle. This was done by the Municipality buying up the site and re-selling to English mercantile firms (at a profit of about six lakhs) and by 1865 the Elphinstone Circle—of which the frontage was designed by James Scott, Chief Engineer to the Elphinstone Land Reclamation Company—was completed. The garden in the middle of the Circle was completed some seven years later.

THE CORNWALLIS MEMORIAL.

The old Cotton Green, as the central point in the Fort, was the starting place for everyone who set out to see Bombay. In the centre of the Green as we see it at the Exhibition is a faithful reproduction in brick and plaster of what, for lack of a better name, may be called the Cornwallis Memorial. The building here reproduced is the little old pagoda-like structure (Maclean calls it "the mean little pagoda on the Bombay Green") that stood in the former Cotton Green, and was erected about 1820 to house the statue of the Marquis of Cornwallis. For many years after its arrival here, the statue seems to have been neglected till about ten or twelve years later this structure was built in the open space opposite to the Town Hall, which was also then in course of erection. Sir James Mackintosh, who took considerable interest in the memorial to Cornwallis, wrote to Flaxman, the artist, a very interesting letter in which some such building to receive the statue is mentioned. He says:—"If you should, as I suppose, be of opinion that the statue should be under cover, we shall be obliged to erect an edifice for its reception. In that case, one of two questions will arise. The building may be made to appear to be constructed merely as a shelter for the statue, and to be exclusively applied to that end; or it may be so constructed as to appear intended for other public purposes (which it may really serve) and to receive the statue as an ornament. Which do you think the better plan, as a question of taste? The objection which occurs to me against the first is that, as we are not idolators, no reason or pretext can be assigned for the building and no character given to it except that of mere shelter, which is ignoble, at least in public monuments, though very agreeable, even to the imagination, in private and domestic architecture.

The structure is called a cupola in Murray's Guide to Bombay in 1859, which says that owing to the cupola which protect it from the weather, the statue is quite uninjured. This cupola or pagoda imitated the building at Ghazipur near Benares, where Cornwallis died, containing his statue there, which is describedby Heber in 1824: "The most conspicuous among them is the monument to Lord Cornwallis who died here on his way up the country. It has a white dome like a pepper-pot, but when the young trees, which are growing up round it, shall have got a little higher, it will not look ill from the Green." It was pulled down about 1865, when the Circle was created and the garden laid out in the middle. This was considered by all at the time an improvement for the statue, as the building was in the hands of Mackintosh "a mere shelter which is ignoble."

If, however, we in this Exhibition have not as many structural reminders of the old city as we should have like is still possible to read deeply into its history. The town itself has, in every sense of the word, passed away and given place to a great and, as we are proud to know, beautiful city. Slums have made way for broad roads, and huts for palaces, and a point of fact there remains in actual existence to-day, but a fragment of the old Fort walls, and practically nothing that conveys to the present generation what manner of town Bombay was a hundred years ago.

EARLY DEFENCES.

When the old fortifications were pulled down there disappeared a relic in the history of which might be traced the development of Bombay. The constant presence of enemies by land and sea in the 17th century made the fortification of Bombay a matter of necessity and under the care of President Aungier and other early makers of Bombay the defensive works were continually being enlarged and strengthened. The recently published history of the 1st Bombay Regiment shows that in the middle of the 18th century, when there was still considerable apprehension of Mahratta inroads, all the guards at the gates were increased and the most elaborate precautions taken to prevent surprise. "The Church Gate" Guard at this time consisted of a captain and 50 men, all Europeans. "The gates were to be shut at sunset, and the bazaar half an hour after, over which was hung a large bell which rang for half an hour previous to shutting, to give notice to all persons to retire to their homes; no ingress or egress was permitted thereafter, except to gentlemen and their servants who might pass through the wicket as late as a quarter to 9 p. m. Strangers were also forbidden to sleep in the fort, and European gentlemen (few of whom then lived in what they termed the country now known as the common residence of all) were restricted to 9 p. m. as their hour of entertainment after which all were required to be in their houses." By this time the ditch round the walls had been completed at the cost of two and a half lakhs, to which the principal merchants had subscribed Rs. 30,000, having grown "apprehensive of the insecure posture of the place against the power of our encroaching neighbours." The French wars kept the merchants in a state of apprehension and the military authorities busy in strengthening the position of the island. Two officers in particular, Captain Jacques de Funck and Major Mace, strove to make the Fort impregnable. In 1775 it was recorded that the works round the town are so many and the bastions so very strong and judiciously situated and the whole so defended with a broad and deep ditch, as to make a strong fortress, which, while it has a sufficient garrison and provisions, may bid defiance to any force which may be brought against it." When the French wars came to an end, piracy had been suppressed, and peace established in India, the Fort had served its purpose. "The maintenance of the Fort of Bombay," wrote a correspondent of The Times in 1841, "is not only useless, but has become a downright and most serious nuisance to the inhabitants at large. It is the source of a ridiculous waste of money to Government itself: witness the erection, not yet completed, of a gate at the cost of Rs. 30,000, to block up the way to the Church. The Fort is a costly and fitting nuisance." This view prevailed and various clearances were made, but it was not until 1862, when Bombay's great wealth was directed by a prudent Governor to the improvement of the town, that the final order was given for the demolition of the Fort walls.

SOME OBSTRUCTIVE LANDMARKS.

With the walls went also the gates which were such picturesque but obstructive landmarks. Of these gates the Apollo Gate and Church Gate, being the best known have been selected for reproduction in the Exhibition. The former of these, at the entrance to Apollo Street, was about the first to fall into disuse. In 1847 it was abandoned and a breach made through the fortifications close by so that it had no pretensions to the semblance of an entrance into a fortress. In 1855, according to a journal of the date, the Apollo Gate was all but dismantled, the last portion of the arch tottering to its fall. "A large portion of the wall betwixt the gate and the southern entrance to the dock has been dismantled; and the only matter of regret is that the hand of the destroyer should not extend itself all round." Church Gate, situated where the Flora fountain now stands, had a longer lease of life. It and the bazaar or Fort George Gate were both rebuilt and enlarged between 1840 and 1843, not as is seen from the communication to "The Times" quoted above, without some opposition. It was provided with a portcullis and drawbridge, and the walls on either side were 15 feet high and about 60 feet thick with parapet and battlements. But for this and the walls that both restricted the growth of Bombay and prevented the circulation of air, there was no room in a progressive city such as Bombay was in the sixties.

AMUSEMENT SECTION.

THE HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

Turning to the Amusement Section of the Exhibition the outstanding feature will be found in the Himalayan Railway. There is no chance of missing the location of this giant construction. It stands huge and stern on the extreme left of the grounds, and the snow-peaked caps attract immediate attention. The mountain railway has become a feature of all modern exhibitions that include amusements within their scope, and it is interesting that among the many distinguished personages who have patronized this exhilirating form of amusement is His Imperial Majesty King George V. The "Mountain" erected in our Exhibition grounds is of full size, and the Railway line runs, in a series of loops, over mountains and through valleys and tunnels. The highest peak rises 82 feet in the air, and the highest point reached by the trains is sixty five feet. The service consists of six trains, each consisting of two trucks, and each carrying twenty passengers. The power is supplied by a 6½ h.p. motor, and the carriages are hauled up the first climb by an endless cable, and thereafter completa the journey of one mile and a furlong by gravity. While absolute safety is guaranteed, passengers may regard it as certain that a journey up and through the "Himalayas" will provide four minutes of the most vigorous exhiliration. The train begins its journey along a stretch of plain and takes a wide curve to the first hill which it ascends at a fair speed; it then rushes down into a valley travelling a good forty miles an hour and then climbs another great hill passing through a tunnel. Jungle country is also penetrated, and as the train rushes on glimpses may be had of nature still and living. Here a tiger, there a panther and, again, a leopard, peer through the jungle grass, while overhead are monkeys all fashioned on life like models. The entire business is realistic and if perchance there are any who are inclined to doubt, it may be suggested to them that a trial trip will leave them in no uncertainty as to the reality of at least two things—motion and speed.

The mountain has been erected under the supervision of Mr. Estlick, the General Manager, and the service of trains will be supervised entirely by Mr. Chappell, who is an expert in all matters appertaining to the railway.

THE JOY WHEEL.

It may be as well to state that the novelties and amusements were selected by Mr. B. H. Hewett from many exhibitions he visited when he was deputed to England for the purpose, and in passing, a tribute of praise must be paid to this gentleman who has displayed remarkable energy in getting things ready in so short a time for this afternoon's opening function. Among the novelties is the joy-wheel. This device consists of a revolving platform, sixteen feet in diameter, turned by a 10 h. p. motor, from which the passenger is shot off on to the surrounding and slanting floor. The platform revolves more quickly with each additional passenger, and the possibility of amusement on this remarkable wheel are deliriously funny if not altogether dignified.

THE HOUSE OF NONSENSE.

Here is a chamber which the reporter must approach with awe and reserve: in other words he must not give away the show. It is all that is claimed for it, and it will be well to mention, in the interest of the financial side of the affair, that the only shock the visitor need fear will be to the senses and not to the physical system.

THE CAKE WALK.

This is a novelty somewhat similar in character to the joy wheel. But on this there are two kinds of moving platforms and rapid progress on them is impossible. True there is a piano organ to provide the music and zest for the brave, but—well personal experience alone will prove the difficulties of those wonderful platforms.

THE ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

The Camera Obscura and the Cinematograph will also be attractions but a feature of considerable interest will be the Electric Fountain. This has been purchased for £1,000 from a French firm which recently erected one at Marseilles for £10,000. It plays 900 gallons a minute and 25 h.p. is required to work it. It consists of one central jet, one crown jet; four revolving jets, and 420 foam jets from which six jet combinations can be made and six colour combinations obtained. The fountain is worked and lighted by electricity, and will present a very wonderful and artistic display of colour.

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

A balloon needs little description, but in connection with that supplied to the Exhibition by Messrs Spencer and Co., the following particulars will be of interest. The gas bag of the balloon has a cubic capacity of 75,000 feet and will carry 10 passengers in the car. It will be attached to a thousand foo: steel rope, controlled by a powerful hauling engine so that all those who make an ascent in it will be able to experience in perfect safety and comfort the uncommon thrills of ballooning as well as to obtain a birdseye view of Bombay, which no one has yet enjoyed. At night the balloon will be illuminated with a searchlight. To everyone who makes the ascent a certificate will be given by Mr. Spencer, and this will not only be a very artistic production but an interesting souvenir of an uncommon experience. The balloon ground is situated at the back of the Old Bombay enclosure.

THE STADIUM.

The Stadium is the southern boundary of the Exhibition and is just north of the Gymkhana. The arena is 500 feet long by 270 feet wide and is twice as large as that at Olympia, London. Tiers of seats all round provide accommodation for 3,500 spectators. In it will be performed naval and military displays of a kind seldom seen, except at the military tournaments in London, and there also will be held a large number of championship competitions. Spectacular displays will also be a leading feature, and the hookey tournament will also be played there. For details of the various events it will be necessary to await the programmes which will be issued daily.

A less important but equally pleasing feature is the fact that it will be possible to hire rickshas inside the grounds, which will be a decided boon to those who, suffering from infirmity, would find it difficult to make a circuit of the grounds on foot.

FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE LOAN COURT.

We come now to a more detailed description of the features of the Exhibition. The Loan Court, which we take first, presents many points of interest and beauty, but it is hardly possible at this stage to give a description of the whole. Many people up country, especially in the Native States have sent in the exhibits, which they have kindly lent, at a late stage, and last night a complete arrangemsnt of the court had not been made. However, on the southern side of the Court there is a large and interesting exhibit from the School of Art, Bombay, which has been ready for two or three days, and which now may be noticed in detail. This comprises drawings and paintings, architectural plans and elevations, architectural and other models in plaster and ornamental works in gold and silver, copper and brass, wrought iron work cabinet making and wood carving, enamels, pottery and carpet weaving. The arrangement of the section differs from that of the other portions of this Court in that the specimens of applied art work are arranged in museum cases instead of being placed upon open stands. These cases are placed in line down the length of the section and occupy the space between the pillars, while three cases divided up the wall into three bays. Upon the walls of these bays are placed drawings, paintings and architectural designs, the whole exhibit presenting a synopsis of the many-sided activities of the school.

Upon entering the section on the right hand can be seen a carefully wrought corner cabinet in teak wood, with inlaid ornament carried out in white wood and Indian rosewood. It is somewhat modern in design and simple in character, reliance being placed for its effect upon good proportion rather than intricate or florid ornament, the main idea being that it should act as a setting for its contents and should not distract the spectator's attention from the specimens it contains. In this cabinet is arranged a collection of enamels upon gold silver and other metals. The collection is a small one, but there are some exceedingly fine specimens among them. Special attention should be given to a gold pendant and brooch carried out in Indian style and to a silver waist belt decorated with dark and light blue enamels.

The second cabinet is also of teak, designed in the Moghul finals combining to make a happy and characteristic design. In this cabinet are exhibited specimens of silver ware in various styles of Indian workmanship. Among these the most noticeable specimens are a cup of the Kutch style, of graceful shape the cup itself being ornamented with a hunting scene delicately hammered in low relief, while the stem and base are decorated with appropriate ornament wrought in the same restrained spirit. Another fine piece of work is a boldly hammered plate in the style found in the Deccan and Southern Mahratha country. Some very well designed necklaces in the third cabinet is of European style of the James and Queen Anne period. It is surmounted by a semi-circular pendiment in which is a bold pattern of inlaid rosewood, while the cabinet stands upon vigorously carved legs, the whole forming a striking contrast to the two cabinets previously noticed both in design and workmanship. The contents of this cabinet are collection of brass ware, of symmetrical shapes ornamented with patterns in various degrees of relief and remarkable for careful and finished workmanship.

The first case between the pillars at the East end of the Court contains a collection of specimens of wood carving among which are to be seen some intricately carved boxes and some well-finished octagonal tables and pierced panels for screens and other articles. Before leaving this branch of work, attention should be paid to the pierced wooden frieze that connects two of the pillars immediately over this case, the design of which is an adaptation of those found in the Caves of Ajanta, and in which the flowing lines and spirit of these designs has been preserved without being actually copied.

The two next cases contain perhaps the most interesting exhibits in this section of the Exhibition in the shape of specimens of pottery produced at the Clarke Technical Laboratories. The materials used are all Indian, the collection consisting of vases of various shapes and in many different shades of colour and tiles for both purely utilitarian and decorative purposes. The cast and turned vases are finished in a manner not hitherto seen in specimens of pottery made in India, and equal to that sent out from the kilns of Europe. The glasses are uniform in texture and of rich and translucent colour, ranging from pale golden yellow to the most brilliant scarlet and deep blue. A series of small tiles shewing the complete range of colours is also exhibited which shows the possibility of producing the best classes of pottery in India, when scientific care and technical knowledge is brought to bear upon the uses of indigenous materials.

The last case contains specimens of copper articles which show the same taste in design and finish in workmanship as is to be found in the other metal work exhibited. Before leaving the applied art, specimens attention should be given to the ornamental wrought iron panels attached to the pillars between the cases, as they show what can be done in developing this branch of art when the Indian blacksmith has a good design to carry out and is properly directed. Upon the pillars are also to be seen specimens of modelled ornament to be used upon buildings. This is a branch of art lying somewhat midway between what are known as the fine and the applied arts. How much the effect of well-designed ornament depends upon vigorous and intelligent modelling every architect knows, and the pillar capitals, coats of arms and other details here exhibited show that an excellent school of modelling exists in Bombay.

The first of the bays in the wall of the section is given up to works painted by the students of the school. Most of these are school studies done in the various classes and show that the subjects are well taught, while among them are to be seen more than one original picture displaying promises of future success for the painters.

In the second day are hung the architectural works done by students of that section of the school, It is a display that must excite the attention of all who are interested in the future of Bombay City, for in proportion to the training given to the present generation of architects and draughtsmen so will be good taste of the buildings erected in the future. There are a character and breadth of style about these drawings that proclaim the very best of training and they afford a reasonable hope that Bombay in the next twenty years may be enriched by many well-designed and beautiful buildings at the hands of the students who have been trained in the school.

The last bay contains studies in water colour and drawings in black and white, done by the students an admirable collection of paintings done by Indian artists of the past, but from the museum of the school. These will be scanned by all lovers of art with great interest and their exhibition shows that however progressive may be the policy of the authorities of the school, the best work of the past is kept constantly before the eyes of the students for their inspiration.

As far as the remaining exhibits are concerned it will be sufficient at this stage to indicate a few of the principal features. At the door one will find an interesting item by the Royal Indian Marine. It consists of several figure-heads of ships which in the past were part of the old Indian Navy, and particularly will be noticed, the largest of them all the figure-head of the "Elphinstone," an old ship which was built in Bombay in 1824. All round the walls are hung some very admirable specimens of Oriental carpets and presently one comes to the most valuable exhibit in the court, the famous "Pearl Carpet" from Baroda, which is shown in a glass case. This magnificent piece of Indian work is valued at Rs. 68,500. It is an elaborate floral pattern of red blue and green beads has been worked upon a white ground work of real pearls, and is enriched by large medallions of diamonds. From the state of Baroda also comes a valuable ivory elephant howdah mounted in silver. Close to this is some excellent work in carved ivory mounted in gold, which is shown some of it by the Maharaja at of Mysore and some by Mr. Narrotam Morarji Goculdas, of Bombay, while another exhibit which is at any rate imposing is the original model of the statue of Queen Victoria which has been erected at Ahmedabad, and was designed by the Bombay sculptor, Mr. Mhatre. There are besides a number of exhibits which more properly belong to the Arts and Crafts Hall, but are housed here for lack of space in the other building. Interesting amongst these, for instance, is a large collection of Kashmir carving Tibet urbal work, etc. which has been sent by an exhibitor at Srinagar.

ARTS AND CRAFTS HALL.

The Arts and Crafts Hall last night was in a somewhat similar state of incompletion as the Loan Court through, however, it should be added no fault of the Exhibition authorities. The hall was filled with busy assistants of the various firms who have taken space and we have no doubt that by the time H. E. the Governor goes round the Exhibition this evening everything will be in readiness. The collection of exhibits does not profess to be thoroughly representative of Indian arts and crafts, but it will be found to be full of interest and to represent many of the most important classes of art such as jewelled work, carving and pictorial art in abundance.

'RANGOLI DRAWINGS.

Near the Balloon enclosure is a small space where Rangoli drawings are made by ladies of the Pathare Prabhu community. Similar drawings are executed by hands on the floor by means of flint powder mixed with different colours, and in the Devali holidays are often to be seen in front of Hindu houses.

THE MARATHON RACE.

The Marathon race, which leaves the Mahim end of Bandra Causeway, at 4-45 this afternoon has attracted 100 entries, which include three British officers of the 104th Rifles. A time-limit has been fixed up to 6-7 p. m. which gives an outside time of an hour and twenty-two minutes in which to cover the course of ten miles. As a matter of fact the course has been tested from this point of view, and it has been covered in 71 minutes.

STADIUM PROGRAMME.

The following is the Stadium programme for to-morrow:—

Afternoon Performance, 4-30 p.m.:—Finish of Military Long Distance Race; Balaclava Melee by Cavalry; Tent-Pegging, Individual, by Cavalry; Team jumping by Cavalry; Team Tent Pegging by Cavalry; Rare Back Tug-of-War by Cavalry; and Naval display by men of H. M. S. "Highflyer."

Evening Performance, 9 p.m.:—Naval display by men of H. M. S. "Highflier," and Australian Buck Jumping.

Miniature representation of a battle given by the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

SCENE.—The Sahara Desert in 1897. The stadium represents a sandy plain sparsely covered with bushes.

ACTION:—Enter a small raiding party of Dervishes, who after posting look-outs, sit down, and discuss how they may best raid a neighbouring post held by British troops. The look-outs see something in the distance and give the alarm. The Dervishes retire (out of Stadium).

Enter a British Column preceded by Scouts; column and scouts halt. Column forms square, and sends out a party covered by scouts to out bushes, and make a Zariba, the Scouts advance further (out of Stadium). Scouts attacked by Dervishes (shots heard outside Stadium); bush cutting party retire behind Zariba which has now been nearly completed. Scouts retire slowly to Zariba pursued by Dervishes (during this will be brought in, signalling, stretcher bearers, gallant rescue of a wounded man which earns the V. C., etc, etc.)

All British troops now behind Zariba. Zariba attacked by Dervishes. Many Dervishes killed.

British troops charge out of Zariba, and drive Dervishes out of Stadium.

Torch swinging display by men of 96th Berar Infantry.

The proceedings will conclude with the playing of the National Anthem.

The Stadium will reopen on the afternoon of the 5th December, with afternoon and evening performances.

The following features will be characteristic of future programmes:—

Presentation of a Canadian scene by the Loyal North Lancs. Regiment; Torchlight tattoo by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; gallops by 'Y' Battery, R. H. A., Balaclava Melee by British Cavalry.

Long distance race, Indian troops.

Schoolboy races.

Horse jumping British and Native Cavalry.

OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following are the entries and drawings in the Open Hockey Tournament to be held in connection with the Exhibition. The dates given are those on which the games will be played:—

		1st Round.	2nd Round.
1	B. Warwicks	Bye	Jan. 2
2	E. Telegraphs	"	(4)
3	B. G. A. Colaba	"	Jan. 4
4	Bombay Schools	"	(5)
5	Dorsets	"	(6)
6	Sherwood Foresters Scrached ...	"	
7	Parsi Pioneers	"	Jan. 6
8	B. V. R. (B)	"	(7)
9	Hornets	"	Jan. 9
10	10th R. F. A.	"	(8)
11	7th Dragoon Guards	"	
12	Lusitanians	26th Dec.	Jan. 11
13	Pioneers	(1)	(9)
14	L. N. Lancs	28th Dec.	Jan. 12
15	Cheshires...	(2)	(10)
16	B. V. R. (A)	30th Dec.	
17	Y. Batty. R. H. A.	(3)	
18	14th Hussars	Bye	Jan. 13
19	Bombay Gym.	"	(11)

3RD ROUND.

Winners 5		Jan. 16
" 9		(12)
" 4		Jan. 17
" 11		(13)
" 6		Jan. 18
" 7		(14)
" 8		Jan. 19
" 10		(15)

SEMI-FINALS.

Winners (12)		Jan. 20
" (16)		(16)
" (13)		Jan. 22
" (14)		(17)

FINAL.

Winners (16)		Jan. 23
" (17)		

THE KING'S VISIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The commander of the Portuguese gunboat "Sado," which was ordered to Bombay to salute King George and Queen Mary, has telegraphed that the vessel is absolutely unfit to make the journey.

The Government will endeavour to make other arrangements.

Bombay.

ABRIDGED PROGRAMME.

[WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29].

4-45 p.m.—The Stadium of the Exhibition will be opened to members of "Clubland."

5-30 p.m.—Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Clarke will arrive at the special entrance to the Exhibition in Esplanade Road. Garden party, at which the Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play.

His Excellency will formally declare the Exhibition open. The grounds will then be illuminated and the gates of the Exhibition thrown open to the public.

[THURSDAY, Nov. 30].

4-30 p. m.—Exhibition of Old Bombay opens.

5 to 6 p. m.—Athletic mounted and dismounted sports in the Stadium.

9-30—10 30 p.m.—Military display in the Stadium.

[FRIDAY, DEC. 1].

5 to 6 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at Victoria Terminus, and will motor to Government House.

5. p. m.—Hockey match in the Stadium.

9-30—10-30 p.m. Military display in the Stadium

[SATURDAY, DEC. 2.]

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will arrive in Bombay Harbour on the "Medina."

2-50 p.m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy arrives at Apollo Bunder.

2-55 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrives at the Apollo Bunder.

3 p.m.—Holders of tickets of admission to the Amphitheatre to be in their seats at or before this hour.

3-5 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy proceeds on board the "Medina."

3-10 p. m.—Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke proceed on board the "Medina".

3-30 p. m.—His Excellency, the Governor, will leave the "Medina" to return to the Apollo Bunder.

3-40 p. m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy and His Excellency Sir Edmond Slade, Naval Commander-in-Chief, will leave the "Medina" to return to the Apollo Bunder.

3-50 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, accompanied by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and attended by their suite, will leave the "Medina."

4. p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the steps of the Apollo Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Royal procession timed to leave Apollo Bunder.

[SUNDAY, DEC. 3].

1-30 p.m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at Apollo Bunder and lunch at Government House.

5 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will be present at a service in St. Thomas' Cathedral.

At Night:—The illuminations will be continued.

11 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Victoria Terminus by special train for Agra.

[MONDAY, DEC. 4].

7 a. m.—The children, who are to be present the Stadium, will assemble.

9-30 a. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at the Apollo Bunder. Escorted by British Cavalry their Imperial Majesties will drive by Apollo Bunder Road, Mayo Road, and Esplanade Road to a special entrance to the Old Exhibition enclosure.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 5].

At night.—The illuminations will be continued, but no carriage procession will be permitted. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 12].

NOON.—The Collector of Bombay will read, from an enclosure on the Oval, the Durbar proclamation.

All the troops in Garrison will parade for the occasion and will give the Royal Salute and fire a feu-de-joi.

In the evening a sweetmeat dinner for poor people will be held on the Sea Face near Charni Road Station, and each person will be presented with a "Chuddar."

At Night.—The City will be illuminated.

THE BADSHAHI MELA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COR. DURBAR, DELHI, Nov. 28.

According to a Press Note the "Badshahi Mela," which will be a unique event in the modern history of India, will be held on the bank of the river Jumna below the walls of the Delhi Fort where Judhisthire of the Hindu Epic "Mahabharata" celebrated his coronation and Aswamedha and the Mogul Emperors held their royal sports. The area is very extensive and forms an excellent site for all kinds of sports and amusements. There is frequent railway communication between the Durbar area and the main or Hamilton Road stations and the distance between these stations and the "Mela" area is a convenient one to those who wish to motor or drive.

The most important periods of the "Badshahi Mela" will be from Dpcember 10 to December 17, but wrestling and various preliminary competitions as well as side-shows will start from the beginning of the month. During this preliminary period, ordinary visitors from outside, with the exception of competitors, shopkeepers, and others whose presence is essential in the preparations for and management of the "Mela" proper, will not be allowed to camp on to the site.

There will, however, be much of interest for dwellers in the City and in the Durbar areas to see, including wrestling matches confined to wrestlers of the Indian Army on December 10. In this connection it may be mentioned that soldiers in uniform will be admitted into the wrestling arena at half price on that day.

The principal day of the "Mela" will be December 13th on the afternoon of which date Their Imperial Majesties have consented to appear before the people at the historic Jharokha on the wall of the Fort. Arrangements are being made to enable as many people as time permits of to march past Their Imperial Majesties and so be able to obtain a close view of their Sovereign and his Consort. At the head of the procession will be representatives of the many Punjab and United Provinces districts as well as of the neighbouring States, who will thus have special facilities for witnessing the Darshan.

On the morning of the 13th there will be a procession, composed of various representatives of the Hindu, Sikh, Musalman, Jain and Arya Samaj, who, after offering prayer at several places of worship will march on to the "Mela" area. This will take place at about 10 a.m. and is certain to be a picturesque and interesting sight. Seating accommodation will be available in the Mela for those who want it and are prepared to pay a moderate fee. During the afternoon the Patiala Circus and musical pipes and the Rampur Circus Ride will be exhibited thorugh the kindness of the two Chiefs concerned. There will also be a display of daylight fireworks between five and six o' clock. There will be a grand display of fireworks which the Coronation Durbar Committee have arranged for in connection with the garden party. Bands will play throughout the afternoon, several States having kindly consented to lend their bands.

On the 13th, competitions will not take place, but on the other days of the "Mela" there will be competitions of all sorts including wrestling, for which the most famous wrestlers of the Punjab and United Psovinces have been arranged for.

The other events include "Kabaddi" Saunch" Pakki "Pirkand" "Doda" "Gatka Farri" "Danda" "Ram fighting" Kite flying, Hill Dances, Khatak Dance, a Tug-of-War, Music, including "Katora", Acrobats Conjurors, an exhibition of sword play and pigeon flying. Handsome prizes and rewards for these sports will be given. Several districts and States are co-operating with the Committee in arranging for skilled competitors at the sports, Musicians and poets will also contribute to the entertainment of the people. "Naubatkhanas will be provided at the entrances.

Admission to the areas in which these sports will be held will be free with the exception of the wrestling for which charges will be made; for particulars of this application shoud be made to the manager of the wrestling matches.

The circus and musical rides of Their Highnesses of Patala and Rampur will be performed daily. This will be a most interesting event for the degree of skill attained by the horsemen is very high. His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia's representation of a sham attack on a fort will also be performed on the 4th and 5th. Lieutenant-Colonel Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh of Nehan is acting in co-operation with his Highness in this event.

TORCHLIGHT TATTOO!

On the evening of the 12th there will be a torchlight tattoo by the massed bands. For those who wish to take a trip round the "Mela," elephants will be available on the payment of a fee. A circular tram-way will also run. There will be an extensive mina bazar. There is ample camping space for outside visitors which will be open from December 10. All camping space is free and materials for shelter can be obtained by purchase on the ground at fixed rates which have already been published. Visitors arriving in bullock-carts can camp with their carts as is the custom in ordinary "melas." His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala is carrying out the lighting of the "mela" area. His Highness the Raja of Jind is making all the medical and ambulance arrangements while the main water supply is being provided by the liberality of Sirdar Narain Singh.

The most complete sanitary arrangements are being made under the direction of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. On the occasion of the "mela," extensive arrangements for the feeding of the poor are being made, His Imperial Majesty having given a large sum of money for this purpose. Various individuals and communities are also making their own arrangements.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur has kindly consented to give a performance of his trained elephants which will take place in the Kotla Firozeshah beyond the Delhi Gate of the City. In order that the people be able to take advantage of this unprecedented opportunity of beholding Their Imperial Majesties, the fullest publicity should be given to this prospectus by all concerned.

Special arrangements are being made for selected representatives of Districts and States to view the Durbar on the 12th prox. Reserved places for nearly 10,000 persons having been taken on the spectators' mound, while for others room will be found on the procession route on Durbar day. A detailed programme of events will be issued shortly.

The following Communique is issued:—The following telegram dated the 26th November, 1911, was sent to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor at Aden:—

From His Excellency the Governor General. "With humblle duty on behalf of India I beg respectfully to welcome Your Imperial Majesty on arrival in Indian waters and on Indian territory. India with the deepest loyalty awaits with eager expectations the safe arrival of our Emperor and Empress."

"The following reply dated the 27th November 1911, has been received from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor:—

"The Queen Empress and I sincerely thank you and the people of India for the hearty greetings which you have sent us on entering Indian waters. We look forward with the utmost pleasure to our arrival and to seeing you on Saturday."

One of the most interesting functions will be the unveiling ceremony of the Memorial tablet to King Edward VII. According to official programme Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst will leave their camp at 9-45 o'clock attended by Col. F. Maknell, Military Secretary, and Major the Hon'ble J. Fraser, A. D. C., and escorted by the Viceroy's Body-Guard. On arrival on the memorial ground the Guard of Honour composed of the Gordon Highlanders, with band and colours, will salute. Thereafter all the members of the Committee will be presented to Their Excellencies. These are the Hon'ble R. W. Carlyle, C. S. I., C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherjee, the Hon'ble J. B. Robertson, C. S. I., C. I. E., the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Macmahon, K. C. I. E., K. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, Kt., Khan Zulfiskar Alikhan, the Hon'ble Malik Omar Hyat Khan, C. I. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Milford Ker, Kt., C. I. E. (Honorary Treasurer), Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, K. C. I. E. Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C. I. E. Col. C. M. Dallas, Capt. J. Mackenzie, (Honorary Secretary), The Executive Officer in charge of the work will also be presented. Her Excellency will then be conducted to a seat by Capt. J. Mackenzie and an A.-D.-C.

Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress will leave the Royal pavilion at 3-5 o'clock with a field officer's escort consisting of one squadron of the 10th Prince of Wales Own Hussars, and one squadron of the 11th King George's Own Bengal Lancers, the Imperial Cadet Corps being in immediate escort-commanded by His Highness Colonel Maharajah Sir Partab Singh, K. C. B., G. C. S. I. A Guard of Honour of the Regiment with band and colours will be detailed and a Royal salute will be fired from the fort as Their Majesties leave. The whole route will be lined by troops. The procession will consist of troopers of the 10th (Royal) Hussars, one squadron, 10th Hussars, the State Carriage containing Their Majesties carriage escort of two Non-Commissioned standard bearer and four troopers of the 10th Hussars, Royal Household in carriages, a squadron of 11th (Duke of York's) Lancers, one Non-Commissioned, 11th Bengal Lancers, two Sowars of the 11th Bengal Lancers. The procession will move along the Alipore Road, Kashmir Gate and Elgin Road.

On arrival at the Memorial ground Their Majesties will be received by His Excellency the Governor-General, the members of the Memorial Executive Committee who will afterwards be presented by His Excellency the Governor General and the Senior Member of the Committee. Their Majesties will then enter the garden where the Guard of Honour of the Gordon Highlanders will be stationed and the Royal standard will be hoisted at the Delhi Gate of the Fort. As the procession will advance towards the Royal dais twenty trumpeters will sound a fanfare and all present remain standing. On reaching the dais Their Majrsties will take their seats. His Excellency the Viceroy will present an address on behalf of the Executive Committee to whom the Memorial scheme had been entrusted. His Imperial Majesty will then advance to the base of the pedestal accompanied by Her Imperial Majesty and unveil the tablet. At the same moment the assembled troops will present arms, the bands will play "God Save the King" and a salute of 101 guns will be fired from the adjacent ramparts of the fort. The senior member of the Committee will hand over to His Majesty a miniature of the proposed statue.

DURBAR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

In the first round of the Coronation Durbar Boxing Tournament, the following were the results:—

MIDDLES:—Pte. Townsend, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) beat Pte. Kemp, (Gordon Highlanders) fairly easily on points; Pte. Mortimer, (5th Fusiliers) beat Pte. Gariah, (K. C. S. B.) on points; After three rounds of hard fighting Col. Shepphard, (Royal West

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Success of Indian Students.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations, held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, in May last, have been received.

Thirty-eight students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination of whom 34, or 89 per cent., were successful, viz. 10 in the Ordinary Grade 1st year, 8 in the Ordinary Grade 2nd year, and 16 in the Honours Grade. Forty-seven students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Weaving Examination of whom 36 or 77 per cent. were successful, viz. 20 in the Ordinary Grade 1st year, 14 in the Ordinary Grade 2nd year and 2 in the Honours Grade. Nineteen students of the Institute entered for the Mechanical Engineering Examination of whom 9 or 48 per cent. were successful, viz: 4 in the Ordinary Grade Part I and 5 in the Ordinary Grade Part II. Forty-four students of the Institute entered for the Electrical Engineering Examination of whom 25 or 57 per cent. were successful viz: 19 in the Elementary Grade, 2 in the Continuous Current and 4 in the Alternate Current. Six students of the Institute entered for the Motor Engineering Examination of whom 5 or 83 per cent. were successful.

	Appeared	Passed.
Telegraphy	20	13
Telephony	10	5.

These results compare very favourably with the results obtained in England, the papers and conditions of Examinations being the same in both cases.

In connection with the last examinations the Examiners observe among other things that the Bombay Institute is undoubtedly carrying out educational work of a standard seldom met with outside the best schools in England and America and that the results of its work are certain to be very far reaching.

The following is the list of successes forwarded from the authorities in London:—

	Subject of Examination.	Grade or Section.	Class
Kalamkar P S	Cotton Dyeing	Ordinary	2
Deo Vinayak C	do	Ordinary	2
Desai C V	do	Ordinary	2
Deo Vinayak C	Cotton & Linen Bleaching	Ordinary	2
Kalamkar P S	do	Honours	2
Sirjah Hoel	Cotton Spinning	Ord 1st year	2
Nathani A J	do	Ord 1st year	1
Gupte F V	do	Ord 1st year	2
Mewanis V M	do	Ord 1st year	1
Vermaker N G	do	Ord 1st year	1
Dalal N P	do	Ord 1st year	1
Udiai K S	do	Ord 1st year	2
Advani P B	do	Ord 1st year	1
Asthana R S	do	Ord 1st year	1
Reddi P V	do	Ord 1st year	2
Hatlivala D P	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Lam M J	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Godbole P R	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Kulkarni B P	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Pillai K S	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Advani P B	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Asthana R S	do	Honours Sec A	2
Desai B B	do	Honours Sec A	1
Patel Nadirshaw B	do	Honours Sec A	2
Wadia P D	do	Honours Sec A	2
Banerjee N N	do	Hons Sec A	1
Datt N C	do	Hons Sec A	1
Deshbhakt G T	do	Hons Sec A	2
Saveri J R	do	Hons Sec A	2
Kalapesi D M	do	Hons Sec A	2
Rao K Sanjiva	do	Hons Sec A	1
Engineer J H	do	Hons Sec A	2
Hanumanula S	do	Hons Sec A	1
Mehta M S	do	Hons Sec A	1
Desai D B	do	Hons Sec B	2
Bortur N V	do	Hons Sec B	1
Banerjee N A	do	Hons Sec B	1
Datta N C	do	Hons Sec B	1
Deshbhakt G T	do	Hons Sec B	1
Rao K Sanjiva	do	Hons Sec B	1
Hanumanula S	do	Hons Sec B	1
Mehta M S	do	Hons Sec B	1
Dalal S B	do	Hons Sec B	1
Iyer P V Venkata S	Cotton Weaving	Ord 1st year	1
Saveri S B	do	Ord 1st year	2
Thory K N	do	Ord 1st year	1
Dyer K S	do	Ord 1st year	2
Gillan B P	do	Ord 1st year	2
Mardi H J	do	Ord 1st year	2
Prabhakar walla N A	do	Ord 1st year	2
Kaliore A S	do	Ord 1st year	2
Bhareshwar A U	do	Ord 1st year	1
Merchant N D	do	Ord 1st year	1
Khan V H	do	Ord 1st year	1
Hoole r H	do	Ord 1st year	2
Banaye J R	do	Ord 1st year	1
Nikarni B P	do	Ord 1st year	2
Patel E B	do	Ord 1st year	2
Sajid Syed A	do	Ord 1st year	2
Hanumanula S	do	Ord 1st year	1
Desai G N	do	Ord 1st year	1
Saveri J R	do	Ord 1st year	1
Desai D N	do	Ord 1st year	2
Bare N V	do	Ord 1st year	1
Engineer N H	do	Ord 1st year	1
Banaye G K	do	Ord 1st year	1
Desai R Y	do	Ord 1st year	2
Mevanis V M	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Vermaker N G	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Khan V H	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Wadia M B	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Banerjee N N	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Datt N C	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Deshbhakt G T	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Saveri J R	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Rao K Sanjiva	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Bare N V	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Kalapesi D M	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Mehta N A	do	Ord 2nd year	2
Hanumanula S	do	Ord 2nd year	1
Rao K Sanjiva	do	Hons Sec A	1
Khaladates J F	do	Hons Sec B	2
Gadgil G R	Telegraphy	Ordinary	1
Desai V S	do	Ordinary	1
Mehra K C	do	Ordinary	1
Sidhu D S	do	Ordinary	1
Shah H R Chandrashankara	do	Ordinary	2
Bhakbara	do	Ordinary	2
Khary R M	do	Ordinary	2
Desai J P	do	Ordinary	1
Sakh J V	do	Ordinary	2
Ramakrishnan V L	do	Ordinary	2
Mandar U V	do	Ordinary	2
Dalal N S	do	Ordinary	2
Rao S Ramachandra	do	Ordinary	2
Singh George	Telephony	Ordinary	2
Shah K C	do	Ordinary	2
Sidhu D S	do	Ordinary	1
Shah H R Chandrashankara	do	Ordinary	2
Mandar U V	do	Ordinary	2
Bryan Robert	Telegraphy	Honours	2
Banerjee Nanigopal	do	Honours	2
Rajarkar V G	Elec Wiremen	Work 1st year	1
Dalap N P	do	Work 1st year	1
Dalal N S	do	Work 1st year	2
Rao R Ramachandra	do	Work 1st year	1
Prayer K D	Electrical Eng	Elementary	P
Aldment R F J	do	Elementary	P
Parker H J	do	Elementary	P
Sidy H S	do	Elementary	P
Pathawala K R	do	Elementary	P
Mehta S P	do	Elementary	P
Motor H S	do	Elementary	P
Shant V D	do	Elementary	P
Mahindar J G	do	Elementary	P
Banerjeen G D B	do	Elementary	P
Sidhu D S	do	Elementary	P
Shah H R Chandrashankara	do	Elementary	P
Parmani Techand	do	Elementary	P
Rao V B	do	Elementary	P
Shkhale G M	do	Elementary	P
Thomas J H	do	Elementary	P
Mattary K N	do	Elementary	P
Kumthekar V L	do	Elementary	P
Mandar U V	do	Elementary	P
Dalal N S	do	Elementary	P
Rice h Gabriel	Electrical Eng (Continuous Current)	Ordinary	P
Bryan Robert	do	Ordinary	P
Brown G L	do	Ordinary	P
Joseph Gabriel	(Alternate Current)	Ordinary	P
Bryan Robert	do	Ordinary	P
Eglap N P	do	Ordinary	P
Abdulla Mohamad	do	Ordinary	P
Brown G L	do	Ordinary	P
Mahindar J G	Mechanical Eng	Ord Pt I	P
Motashpar J D	do	Ord Pt I	P
Jakati P Y	do	Ord Pt I	P
Karandikar G K	do	Ord Pt I	P
Mahindar J G	do	Ord Pt II	1
Mota-hpar J D	do	Ord Pt II	2
Doraiswami K	do	Ord Pt II	2
Daswani M S	do	Ord Pt II	2
Jakati P Y	do	Ord Pt II	2
Watson John J	Typography	Ordinary	1
Bharucha M H	Carpentry and Joinery	Preliminary	P
Motiwalla Dadabhoy B	Milling Floor Manager	Honours	2

BY THE WAY.

NEWLYN AND MR. STANHOPE FORBES, R.A.

The Life and Work of Mr. Stanhope A. Forbes R.A., forms the Christmas number of the "Art Journal." Mr. C. Lewis Hind is the author. Over fifty illustrations are included in the monograph, among them being colour plates after "The Slip" at Newlyn," "Christmas Eve," "February Sunshine and "The Old Pier Steps." All Cornwall, says Mr. Hind, is attractive to painters, as residents or as birds of passage but the two chief centres for painters are Newlyn and St. Ives. St. Ives men wonder way anybody who could live at St. Ives should choose Newlyn, and Newlyn men are astonished that anyone who could live at Newlyn should choose St. Ives. But all are agreed that the most distinguished member of the twin colonies is Stanhope Forbes of Newlyn, one of the earliest settlers. "My morning paper often brings shocks; but there is one shock, adds Mr. Hind that I am confident I shall be ever spared: that is the announcement that Mr. Stanhope Forbes has left Newlyn."

"AN ARTISTIC KLONDYKE."

Many of the settlers at Mewlyn in the late eighties and early nineties have, we are further told, scattered. Other movements have claimed consideration, other visions have dominated the art world, but the Cornish School, being founded on a return to Nature, is, Mr. Hind contends, still a force. 1911 was probably the most successful year Cornwall has ever had at Burlington House, a year which saw Mr. Olston's "Moonlit Shore" bought by the Chantrey Trustees and Mr. Lamorna Birch's magnificent landscape "Cornwall" hung on the line in the chief room. The walls of the Tate Gallery bear witness to the esteem, in which the paintings of the Cornish School are held including works by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, Mr. Frank Bramley, Mr. Napier Hemy, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Arnesby Brown. Mr. Adrian Stokes, Mr. Gotch, and the late David Farquharson.

WHAT SIX MILLIONAIRES COULD DO.

Millionaires are much under discussion at the moment. A writer in the November "Strand" points out that the wealth of Messrs. Rockefeller, Astor, Morgan, Rothschild, Carnegie, and Strathcona far exceeds the total value of the product of British industry for a whole year. Nearly seven millions of workers, toiling six days a week, produced a net output of British industry for 1910-11 of 712 million pounds. These six men would be able to pay for all the result of a year's toil accumulated by a whole nation of toilers. They could buy up all the wealth of a year—all the machinery, all the manufactured goods, all the steel, all the iron, all the tobacco, all the sugar. That is what such wealth as theirs means.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE "ZOO"

The Zoological Gardens, which some suggest should be transferred to the Crystal Palace, were first opened to the public in 1828, the principal founders being Sir Humphry Davy, the inventor of the safety lamp, and Sir Stamford Raffles, the first president of the Zoological Society. The number of animals was soon after swelled by the Royal collection in the Tower of London, the remains of which were transferred hither about 1834. The Tower collection is said to have grown out of a gift of three leopards from the Emperor Frederick II, the greatest zoologist of his day, to our Henry III., in allusion to the three leopards which then adorned the Royal shield of England, so that the "Zoo" was partly "made in Germany."

WILD PLANT DESTRUCTION.

The destruction of wild plants appears to still go merrily on. One gathers from the "Selborne Magazine" that large hampers of feather moss are carried away for sale from Surrey. The Rev. W. A. Shaw, writing from the Godalming district, confirms the statement that the Royal Fern has been exterminated from Punch Bowl, Hindhead, and he adds, "mostly by ladies." Statistics show that this species, once widely distributed, is in danger of extinction in practically every county in the British Isles, where it used to grow, and in some cases it is totally extinct, for hawkers and collectors have finished the work begun, by drainage and enclosure, a century ago.

POPE'S READING CHAIR.

Among the illustrations in the November "Connoisseur" is one of Pope's reading chair, now the property of Sir Bruce Seton, Bart, of Durham House, Chelsea. The genuineness of the chair is fortunately indisputable. It came from the villa at Twickenham, which the poet bought his aged parents, to surround them with tender care and where he himself passed away at what is the middle of life to most men, but which to his puny outworn body means old age. The chair itself is of mahogany, in excellent preservation. It was found necessary to renew the green leather seat and thick-set brass nails, but in doing so the original has been copied with reverent care.

GIRL'S PRIZE STORY WRITER.

The prize of £250 offered by Messrs. Cassel last autumn for the best story for girls has, one learns from the "Bookman," been won by Miss Dorothy a Beckett Terrell, whose novel, "Sister-in-Chief," is to appear serially in the "Girl's Realm" before it comes out in book form. Miss a Beckett Terrell, who has contributed a good deal to the magazines since her first two short stories made their appearance in "Temple Bar," is a great-granddaughter of Gilbert, a Beckett, who wrote the Comic Histories of England and of Rome, had a large share in the founding of "Punch," and was for many years one of the most brilliant of its staff. She also claims descent from Thomas a Beckett, the martyred Archbishop.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.

The Middle Templars celebrated jubilee in mail week. It was on October 31, 1861, that King Edward opened the present Library of the Inn. Formerly the Library stood on the site of Garden Court, among the occupants of the chambers on its staircase being Oliver Goldsmith, who is said by Prior to have soared his lodging with the butler of the Inn. In the days of Henry VIII. the Library was so small and neglected that according to Cotton, "it was at last robbed and spoiled of all the books of it." The real founder of the present Library was Robert Ashley, who, dying in 1641, left to the Inn the sum of £300 for the purpose of enabling the Benchers, to whom he also left his own collection of books, to maintain the Library of the Inn in better order. Some sixty years later, however, in the words of Henry Casey, then recently appointed the Keeper of the Library, it was "a perfect chaos of paper and a wilderness of books." Now the Library contains some 50,000 volumes, and the present librarian, Mr. Bedwell, would certainly not speak of it as a "chaos" or a "wilderness."

FAMOUS MEN OF BUCKS.

The Mayor of Wycombe gives a report of a singularly interesting ceremony there last month, when he unveiled five stained-glass windows, which have been placed in the Red Room of the Town Hall in Queen Victoria-road, in memory of some famous men connected with Buckinghamshire. The principal window, occupying a central position over the balcony in front of the Town Hall, typifies the progress made in Wycombe during a period extending over a century; while the other four windows contains portraits of men who were closely associated with the county—John Hampden Edmund Burke, Benjamin Disraeli, and William Penn. The Recorder of the borough, Mr. F. W. Raffety, was the principal speaker on the occasion.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

John Hampden Mr. Raffety claimed to be the chief glory of the county. "Here," he said, "we know the very home where he was born and lived, the very field on which ship-money was levied, the church where the first protest was made against arbitrary government; the place of skirmish where he received his mortal wound, and the church where he lies buried." The name of Hampden, the Recorder pointed out, has not hitherto been too well commemorated, and one is glad to see rising in the county town at this moment a fitting memorial to England's best-loved patriot.

WILLIAM PENN.

Penn's connexion with Buckinghamshire is not so direct, Mr Raffety remarked, as that of the others. He died at Ruscomb, Berkshire. Although his son in 1716 purchased Stoke Poges Park, the connexion of Penn with Buckinghamshire was chiefly through his first wife and his attendance at the Meeting House at Jordans, in the ground of which he and so many members of his family lie buried. He was the author of many books and pamphlets, political and religious. The quotation on the window to his memory is from his well-known "Fruits of Solitude"—"We have a call to do good as often as we have the power and occasion."

TO REMOVE THE AFTER EFFECTS OF MALARIA.

A Great Scientific Discovery.

Major-General Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool, has just published a pamphlet summarising the facts known with regard to Malaria which, as Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "is the cause of more sickness and invaliding than almost all other diseases combined and seldom entirely ceases to manifest its effects on the constitution."

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to enormous numbers of minute blood parasites called plasmodia, which are introduced into the body by a certain mosquito, of which there are about a hundred and twenty known species.

Major Ross's pamphlet is of extreme importance to all who live in India, for he also writes with great clearness on the personal precautions to be taken to avoid infection. When, however, infection has occurred, and the acute stage has been cured with quinine, the sufferer's blood is invariably in so poor a condition that he suffers from anæmia with its long list of depressing symptoms. His great need is, then, of something which will revitalise the blood, restore to their full number the red corpuscles which have been destroyed, renew the wasted tissues, thus restoring the weight which has been lost, and reinvigorating the nervous system, thus making the sufferer fell well and strong.

To do all this, nothing can compare with Sanatogen, the tonic nerve food, whose action in these cases has been attested by innumerable sufferers. Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors from residents in all parts of India. The following is merely an example which shows the wonderful effect which Sanatogen never fails to produce in these cases. Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symptoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

A scholarship scheme for women worked on similar lines to Rhodes' Scholarships for men, has been originated by an American woman, Mme. Thayer, and it is now over six years ago since she brought her carefully-worked-out scheme to the knowledge of the Education Committee of the Society of American Women in London, of which she was then chairman. This committee approved the scheme, and this approval was ratified later on by the whole society.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

The scheme consists in a post-graduate course for two years, either at Oxford, Cambridge, or London University, by students who have distinguished themselves at their own home Universities in the United States, Canada, or any other Overseas Dominions which cares to be interested. A reciprocity side is particularly interesting to Great Britain for it embraces the post-graduate study by English women for two years at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, or at McGill's University in Canada. The value of the scholarships is to be £300 per annum, and the age twenty-five to thirty. "Women should not be too young to appreciate the full benefits to be derived, nor yet so old as to have lost the power of responding to new impressions or coming under new influences," says Mme. Thayer.

THE WOMAN BEHIND THE SCHEME.

The Society of American Women in London brought over one woman student from America, who was nominated by the American Ambassador (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) and President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. The society found it difficult to collect the necessary funds for the scholarship, though they succeeded in the end. Their active interest in the scheme then dropped, and it was left to Mme. Thayer to go on with the propaganda as best she could. The General Federation of Women in America was a powerful ally. They selected a student who seemed to unite in herself all the qualities desired by the Rhodes Trust for their men students; the examiners were allowed to use the trust's own proved machinery in their work of examination: and Miss Julia Stuart Points, from the United States, is now going through a course of study at the London School of Economics with a scholarship given by the Women's Clubs of America.

THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE.

Mme. Thayer might have been content with this initial success and relaxed her activities. Knowing, however, that great schemes only succeed by dogged perseverance, entirely without funds to further the scheme substantially her self, she has now enlisted the powerful help of the League of Empire. This patriotic association, with which is associated the Overseas League formed a special Women's Scholarship Committee, of which Sir John Cockburn, K. C. M. G., is chairman, and Mme. Thayer, hon. secretary. This committee will push the scholarship scheme to the best of its powers and invites co-operation of men and women in forming committees in all those English-speaking countries, who send scholars under the terms of Mr. Rhodes's will. These committees are each to nominate a representative to serve on the Central Committee in London.

THE ALLIED COMMITTEE.

America, which has been throughout so far in the forefront of this scheme, has just formed an "allied committee" to work with the central committee. The chairman appointed is Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, of Baltimore, Maryland, a woman distinguished in the social and literary worlds of America, and known to a great many people in London. She is president of "The Order of Colonial Lords of Manor in America," and her appointment has the approval of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th November.

292. Parades—Saturday, 2nd December.

The Corps will take part in lining the streets on the occasion of procession of Their Imperial Majesties. Further details regarding this parade will be issued as orders are received.

Thursday, 30th instant—

Parade at Headquarters at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, rifles with slings, side arms, belts, pouch to be worn on the right side. All members who are parading on the 2nd proximo, must attend this parade.

293. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding E E Company will detail 16 N.C.O's and men for Class Firing on Sunday, 3rd December, to be at the British Infantry Range, at Colaba at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

297 Parade—Wednesday 29th instant—

The B V A Delhi Contingent will leave for Delhi by the 10 p.m. Train from Colaba Station on Wednesday, 29th November.

The Contingent will parade at Colaba Station at 9-15 p.m. All baggage should be plainly labelled with owner's name.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a B V A Subscription Dance at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 12th December, 1911, (Durbar Night) to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Prices of admission.—Gentlemen Rs. 5, Ladies Rs 2-8, which will include refreshments. All tickets must be obtained through Corps members.

NURSING MOTHER if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PRESENT DAY POETS.

A popular lecturer in one of the Northern towns is reported to have said the other day that there were no great poets now, and that possibly there would be no more great English poets. They are familiar contentions, but as the lecturer was discussing the poetry of Long fellow he was probably not interested to distinguish too curiously between two things which, however, are very different—a poet's greatness and his popularity. That a poet may be popular without being great the case of Longfellow very clearly shows. He won the hearts of a whole generation of readers, yet even those who came so powerfully under his spell that to this day they cannot effect a detachment complete enough to enable them to judge critically of his work would hardly claim for him the quality of greatness. He did not think deeply and he did not feel strongly. His thought and feelings are the thoughts and feelings of the average man, and his music is written on the lines and spaces of the average man's experience, neither soaring nor sinking to the ledger lines above or beneath the ordinary stave. His art is simple and graceful, and that, coupled with the flow of a thin but quite authentic vein of poetry, carried his work into the hearts of readers to whom the Virgilian perfection of Tennyson did not appeal, and who were repelled by the ruggedness of Robert Browning. Greatness, however, is not determined by a show of hands. Here votes must be weighed as well as counted, and it is only when the informal academy of men with a large knowledge of life and a conversance with the masterpieces of many literatures has examined his work and sanctioned it that a poet may be spoken of as really great.

A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT.

As to whether there are to be any more great poets, in the absence of data to go upon it is rather a question for the prophet than the critic. The latter will answer according to his temperament; if he is a pessimist he will say no, if an optimist yes. Certainly there is an off chance that the poet of the future may belong to one of two classes, either enjoying a wide popularity with his own generation and perishing with it, or pleasing bounteously the ears of a small coterie and, perhaps, surviving. If so it is a dreary outlook, and those may well continue to congratulate themselves part of whose lives has synchronised with part of the lives of such master as Tennyson and Robert Browning. There is, however nothing in the present state of poetry to compel a more cheerful view. When one looks across the field of poetry of to-day what one finds is a race of poets cultivating a corner of his own gloryingin the exercise of his own fastidious art, and gathering about him a group of admirers who find in his work a satisfaction which they cannot elsewhere find. The poets ask no more. The finger of the passers-by is nothing to them, and the love of the public is not the mark at which they shoot. They are not, therefore, popular poets. Are they great poets? If challenged to name one who might be spoken of as great a critic would be sorely put to it. Nevertheless nowhere are judgments likely to be uncertain more than upon the imaginative workers of one's own time, as may be illustrated by a remark made by Hazlist in 1818. In that year Hazlitt concluded a series of lectures upon the classic English poets with a lecture on the poets of his own day, and he warned his hearers that his opinions would be less authoritative on his contemporaries than upon their predecessors, for this exquisite reason, that he could not be "absolutely certain that anybody, twenty years hence, will think anything about any of them."

NAMES GONE DOWN TO POSTERITY.

Now, even giving due weight to the word "absolutely," this pronouncement is a remarkable one. The second decade of last century is a period when, to us looking back, England seems to have been a nest of singing birds. The stars of Byron and Moore have, indeed, gone a bit down the sky since, but Campbell is still what Swinburne called him, the Callimachus of English literature, the maker of its war songs; and at the time Hazlitt wrote Keats and Shelley had both begun their poetic careers, while Coleridge and Wordsworth had done the work by which they stand or fall. Each of those names now stands upon a pinnacle of its own, and now, close upon a hundred years after 1818, men are not tired of thinking about them. The fact that it was not a mere average men who uttered this Judgment, but a critic, and, if we may believe some of this admirers, the greatest of English critics, leads to the reflection that often even if a generation knows that its poets are poets, that greatness may be hidden from it.

THOMAS HARDY AS A DRAMATIST.

The report of the undertaking of Mr. Hardy in respect of the drama which was circulated last week was received with at least as much credence as the report of the distribution of his manuscripts, although the latter seems to be substantially true. For one thing, Mr. Hardy has long been suspected of a hankering after the stage, and there have been many circumstances to keep the suspicion alive. Add to this the extreme circumstantiality of the report. He had dramatised "Tess" himself, he had promised Miss Lilah McCarthy to write a play for her, and even now Mr. Barrie was busily engaged clothing in flesh and blood a scenario which Mr. Hardy had evolved. It was hardly possible to doubt a report so definite and detailed. It seems, however, to be not merely an inaccurate version of what is substantially true, but, as the "Athenæum tells us, "wholly fictitious." It is scotched, therefore; but give rumour ten minutes start and Derby racers will not overtake it, so that we may count upon seeing it recur, perhaps in some slightly distorted form, under the pen of writers who have seen the paragraph but not its contradiction. The sort of distortion which occurs in such cases is illustrated by this paragraph, copied from a dignified French review:—"A story of Thomas Hardy which appeared in the 'Wessex Tales' under the title of 'The Three Strangers' has been adapted for the stage by R. L. Steveuson, under the title 'The Three Wayfarers.' It will be represented the 15th and 16th November at Dorchester. Thomas Hardy, who hitherto has not approved of the adaptation of his narratives, which he considered little fitted for the theatre, is very much pleased with the work of Stevenson." The play "The Three Wayfarers" was produced at Terry's Theatre in 1893, and in spite of Hardy's alleged views, seems to have been prepared from the story by Hardy himself. No doubt, however, Stevenson would have done it better, and readers will note with satisfaction that an author who has been dead for only seventeen years is already sufficiently recovered to be able to dramatise one of the Wesex stories.

FRENCH RHODOMONTADE.

A critic finds fault with Mme. Duclaux for declaring that Bossuet is "brother to Pindard and Isaiah." It is an awkward collocation and shows a certain lack of a sense of proportion, but it is not "worthy of Victor Hugo in his wildest flights of rhodomontade." The three have a common factor in their matchless powers of visualisation. As one turns over the pages of his Bossuet and follows the indications of his old pencil-markings one is more than ever reminded of the kinship of the poet to the orator. M. Lanson, like M. Brunetiere, is sometimes a little absurd in his appreciation of the great preacher, but most will agree with him in his comment upon those passages in which Bossuet calls supernatural beings into existence and makes them talk: "Truly Bossuet has, in that Greco-Roman seventeenth-century revived the poetry of our ancient 'Passions' and 'Resurrections.' Animated by the same ardent and simple faith which transported the souls of the tenth century, he makes live beneath our eyes, and act and talk, those great and supernatural actors, God and Jesus Christ, the angels, the demons, and the saints, with a reality as captivating and as familiar as the Grebans or the Jean-Michels." It was Bossuet's "lyricism" that commended him to the Romantic revival.

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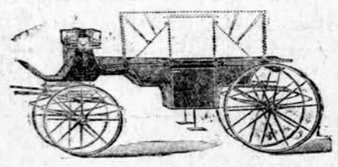

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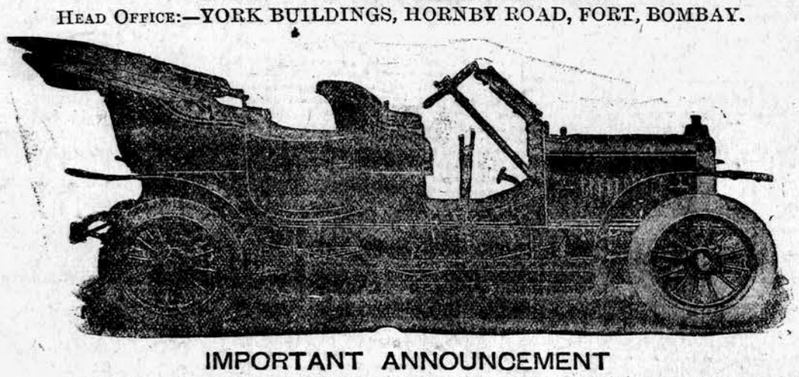

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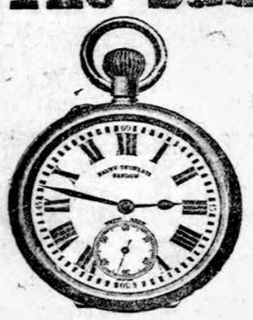

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